FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLIX—NO. 2,534.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 44.]

Vita Nova.

I.

With tortoous track a river winds along,
Beneath the shelving slopes—bleak, bare, dark-browed—
Of a low lying ridge of hills that shroud
The dusk plain at their feet, and there, among
The dark'ning waters, long dank rushes throng,
And moan, and sigh, by gathering tempests bowed.
And everything in nature seems endowed
With some deep hidden gift of mournful song;
For e'en the waters all the long, long night,
Ripple with strange, sad surges through the sedge,
And murmur o'er the stones that line the edge,
And the pale moon looks down with solemn light,
And every breeze but echoes back my cry,
"Alone! alone! Oh, would I too might die!"

II.

With many colored threads of glorious light,
The glad sun rises o'er the distant hills,
And soon the radiance of its splendor fills
The whole wide plain beneath, and puts to flight
Each lingering vestige of the glowing night;
And every ripple on the river gleams,
And e'en the dusky rushes 'neath its beams
Bend low their waving heads, and glimmer bright;
And all the barren hills are covered o'er,
Bathed in a crimson flood, and overhead
A merry song pours forth from tuneful throats;
And to my heart the joyous carol floats,
And whispers, "As the sun, the quiet dead
Must rise again and meet their own once more."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"GOD AND THE FUTURE LIFE." THE REASONABLENESS OF CHRISTIANITY. By Chas. Nordhoff. Harper Bros., N. Y.

MOSAICS OF GRECIAN HISTORY. By Marcus Wilson and Robert Pierpont Wilson. Harper Bros., N. Y. Cloth, $1.50.

"THE BALL OF THE VEGETABLES" AND OTHER STORIES. By Margaret Eytinge. Illustrated. Harper Bros., N. Y.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. Bound volume for 1883. $3.00. Harper Bros., N. Y.

"THOS. CARLYLE." By Moncure D. Conway. Harper Bros., N. Y. Price $1.

Nordhoff's book, "God and the Future Life," is intended for young persons—to show that while it is not possible to demonstrate scientifically that the soul of men may have continued life after the death of the body, neither is it possible to demonstrate the contrary. It is not a deep or logically reasoned work, but is pleasantly written and contains nothing objectionable to those who, as the author says, "ignorantly believe that there has arisen a conflict between Science and Religion," beyond the distinctly stated fact that "no such conflict can possibly arise, any more than a conflict between the multiplication table and the Higher Geometry."

He says, however, this supposed conflict is undoubtedly a terror to many good men and women who imagine that religion is in danger from the advance of science, and "who close their eyes and refuse to reason about the existence of God and the future life, because they fear that way lies loss of faith." Taking the ground that we can not, if we would, prevent our young people from discussing these questions he proposes to show that "he who asks, as so many are doing in these days, whether there is really a God who not only created but also continues to care for the affairs and inhabitants of this world, has taken an important step," and deserves some other answer than the dry husks to be found in the treatises of natural theology by Paley and others of his date and school. He thinks it a great pity that theologians have undertaken to oppose and denounce the Darwinian theory of Evolution "as though it attacked, first the existence of a Creator and second the possession of a spiritual nature or being of man."

It does neither, it concerns itself only with physical facts and phenomena. For as Dr. Asa Gray, a true man of science and an earnest Christian, has tersely pointed out, the theory of evolution considers only "how things go on" and not at all "how things began." The phrase "Origin of Species," is believed by many sincere men and women to denote that Mr. Darwin was considering the origin of life, which is as far as possible from the truth. Life, being according to Mr. Darwin, breathed by the Creator into one or a few forms, he only attempts to show how from so simple a beginning endless forms, most beautiful and most wonderful, have been and are being evolved. In the same way Mr. Nordhoff attempts to show that scientific investigation, the further it reaches out, only makes the existence of God and the survival of our souls after the death of the body, the more reasonable hypothesis. He truly says, the time has passed, when "because the Bible says so," will be considered a conclusive reply to any question. "To assert that the golden rule is the true rule of living *because* Jesus delivered it may not be conclusive upon some minds, but if you show also that it *is* the true rule, that according to which men and society here can most benificently act upon each other, and which by its practice will actually best fit a soul for life beyond the grave, then you produce conviction upon a reasoning but doubting being."

Although, as we said before, Mr. Nordhoff does not reason logically, we are glad to see any book which *proposes* fairly and squarely to reason on these great questions, more particularly one that boldly takes as its motto the teaching of Arnold: "The only thing of moment in life or in man is character." We recommend the book most heartily to all young people who are not satisfied to believe things simply because they are taught them.

The Messrs. Harper give us their usual supply of Holiday books for young people, and among them there is not one which contains more varied and interesting matter in the shape of stories, games and beautiful pictures, than the bound volume of "*Harper's Young People*," an illustrated weekly which can be had for $1.50, yearly subscription. If the papers are well preserved, they can at the end of the year be returned to the publishers, who, for an additional dollar, will send them back handsomely bound in green and gold.

"*The Ball of the Vegetables*," is a very pretty Christmas gift for children from four to twelve years of age.

This firm has many handsome volumes of Fairy Tales, some of which appeared first in the Weekly.

Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces, by William Henry Bishop, Harper Bros., is a charming book, the last half of which is devoted to the Pacific Slope of the United States, which contains the "Lost Provinces" of the country of the Aztecs. Mr. Bishop, being an artist, illustrated much of his book himself. He travelled through the country from the City of Mexico to Acapulco on the Pacific coast on horseback. Stopping at private houses, he gives a life like picture of these half Spanish, half Aztec homes. Speaking of the great firms of Real Estate men in California, he repeats a bon-mot of Mr. Lincoln, which tells how many of them originated. A fanchman, who had been Surveyor-General of the United States, was sarcastically congratulated by the President on the extent of his estate, with the remark: "You have become monarch of about all you have surveyed."

MORE DIABOLISM IN LONDON.—The London police, last week, arrested a man named Wolff, who is a member of the advanced socialists club of London. Upon searching his house at Vincent square, West Minster, the police discovered two infernal machines which are considered to be of sufficient power to demolish any building—one of them consisting of a large zinc pail filled with coarse blasting powder and gun cotton covered with scrap iron with a fuse at the bottom. The second machine was a large tin cooking utensil similarly prepared. Major Majendie, Government Inspector, and other officials, examined the machine. The St. James *Gazette* says it is reported that Wolff's machines were intended to blow up the German embassay in London.

It has since been stated, however, that the arrest of the Socialist Wolff, and the capture of the two infernal machines, was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Wolff and a Frenchman named Balderano to obtain the reward which it was expected would be paid the informer. Investigation of the affair has led to the discovery that the conspirators had relations with the police and had made all the arrangements which they thought necessary to create the impression that a Socialist plot to destroy the German Embassy in London and possibly to blow up the Ambassador and attaches of the legation was on the eve of accomplishment.

HALF A CENTURY'S PROGRESS.—From an old publication, entitled "Treasures of Knowledge," printed in 1831, a friend of ours gleans the following facts and statistics, which he handed to us, and we make some comparisons which may be of interest:

For the fiscal year of 1830-'31 the arrivals of vessels at all the ports in North Carolina numbered 235. During 1882 the arrivals at this port alone, of vessels over 60 tons burthen, and nearly all over 100 tons, numbered 481, added to which there were a large number of small coasting schooners, steamers, &c.

The entered tonnage in 1830-'31 aggregated 27,757 tons for the whole State, while the tonnage of vessels clearing for ports outside of the State footed up 36,592. In 1882 the tonnage of arrivals at this port alone aggregated 201,266, of which 130,979 were American and 70,287 foreign. The value of imports at all ports of the State in the year named was $195,356. For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1883, the value of the imports at this port alone footed up $220,053.12 and it was not a good year for imports either.

The value of exports for 1830-'31 for the entire State is set down as follows: Domestic products $340,973. The foreign exports from this port alone for 1882 was $4,711,923.—*Wilmington Star.*

THE STATE EXPOSITION.—Mr. S. G. Worth, fish commissioner, writes as follows to the Edenton *Enterprise:* "I have as yet been unable to communicate with you concerning the question of the artificial propagation of shad in North Carolina. I am anxious to call your attention to the fact that I am very earnestly engaged here in enlisting the co-operation of the U. S fish commissioner and other distinguished gentlemen in bringing about next year, at the State exposition at Raleigh, a full and complete exhibit of the North Carolina fisheries. In this matter I have already received promises of aid, and am assured that with a moderate outlay I shall be able to make a grand exhibit, which will lead, I hope, to a revolution in many departments of the fisheries of the State. I do not mean to say that very great improvements can be made in your Albemarle sound fisheries, (which are acknowledged to be already very superior;) but especially the coast and river fisheries are held in view."

VINEYARDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—North Carolina has two of the largest vineyards east of the Rocky Mountains. The grapes raised are coming into great demand, even outside of the State.—*Richmond (Va.) South.*

Newport News, the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, has become an important coaling station for steamers plying between southern ports and Europe. Five British steamers coaled at that port one day last week.

Texas organized sixty-eight new counties last year, making 200 in the State. The increase of her taxable property in the year was $130,000,000.

Of the 167 students in the Texas University, forty are women.

John B. Magruder.

AN OLD STORY RE-TOLD.—Readers of the OBSERVER who were members of the 1st N. C. Regiment, and who remember the gallant and gorgeous Magruder on the Peninsula, will enjoy the Boston *Herald's* re-telling of an anecdote concerning their old commander which was current in the camps before and after Bethel, as follows:

We were talking about good dinners, in Washington, one day, when an army officer said: "The finest dinner ever given in our army was that of Gen. "Prince" Magruder, who cammanded Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, before the war, in honor of some English officers who had come down from Canada. You know what splendid services some of those English regiments have. Complete in every particular—linen, silver, glass that equaled the food, and food such as kings eat. Gen. Magruder was up in Canada, and one of the regimental messes entertained him in fine style. The Englishmen rather expected to astonish "the prince" with their magnificence. But he said nothing, whatever he may have thought about the gorgeous feast set before him. When he came to leave, however, he invited all his hosts to dine with him in Boston. They said they would. A few months afterward Magruder got a note telling him that these fellows would stop off for a day at Boston on their way to New York. When he saw he was in for it he bustled around in a very lively fashion. He had a big room at the fort handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and he hired the contents of a silversmith's shop and a set of the finest china in Boston. Then he gave a famous caterer carts blache. The dinner was a superb affair. It far outshone the dinner which the English officers had given Magruder. The latter was princelike in his manner. But the English officers could not conceal their surprise. Finally, one of them, who sat next to Magruder, turned to him and said: "Beg pardon, you know. I've always heard that American officers get very large salaries, but may I ask what your salary is?" "Certainly, my dear fellow," said the prince, in a princely way; "but really I don't know John," he continued, turning to the servant who stood behind his chair, "what is my salary?" You see," to the Englishman, "I always give my salary to my servants."

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAN.—Magruder had a certain dash that always reminded the writer, as he used to watch him at Yorktown, of the kind of soldiers described in *Charles O'Malley*. His character and general bearing are thus well described by the St. Joseph, Mo., *Gazette:*

Magruder was a wonderful man. He stood 6 feet 4 inches in height, and had a form which the men envied and the women adored. His nerves were all iron. Foreign travel and comprehensive culture had given to his wit a zest that was always crisp and sparkling. He never lacerated. To the sting of the repartee he added the honey of the clover. He could fight all day and dance all night. In the morning a glass of brandy and a good cigar renewed his strength and caused the cup of his youth to run over with the precious wine of health and high spirits.

He loved magnificent uniforms, magnificent horses, magnificent riders and magnificent women.

Gifted and graceful in conversation, he was a pet in the boudoir and a logician in the barracks. He had studied French in Paris, Italian in Rome, and Spanish in the halls of the Montezumas. His horsemanship was of the English kind, that is to say, not graceful, but impossible to be surpassed for firm riding and endurance. He wrote little love songs that were set to music; one of them, "Imogene," had in it the plaintive repinings of a soldier lover and the rhythm of burial bugles. In the Crimea he astonished the French officers by sleeping at the front with the Chasseurs under fire. In Mexico he sent back to the Archbishop a lady's perfumed glove he had found in his palace when the city was won, and with it a note which read: "It is pretty enough to have belonged to a queen. Would she have pardoned me if I had appropriated it?" As the Archbishop sent him the next day a basket of delicious wine, it is supposed that the fair owner of the glove must have looked leniently upon the handsome American soldier.

Later, and while riding with General Scott down the long street of Iturbide, General Garnett joined them, and Magruder drew a little back, for his superiors to consult. A white puff of smoke curled out from an open window, a sudden report followed speedily and Garnett and horse went down together. An ounce ball, intended for Scott, had broken Garnett's thigh, and killed his charger. Fearing another fire, Magruder galloped to the side of his chief and covered his body with his own. The old man's eyes never dropped nor his voice changed an intonation.

"How long will it take you to batter down that house?" He spoke curtly to Lieutenant Magruder, pointing with a sweep of his finger to the nearest, and from which the bullet came. "An hour by the watch, General." "Then open fire at point blank range, and leave not one stone upon another." It was done, and well, and those who saw Magruder soonest afterwards noticed that he had another bar on his epaulettes; and had been made a captain. War was his element, the bivouac his delight, and the battle-field his perfect inspiration.

Prodigal, fashionable, foolishly brave sometimes, a spendthrift, generous, a true friend, staunch comrade, the surrender of Appomattox made him an aged man in his prime and wrinkled his features grievously which had before resisted all attack of time.

Buried in an obscure spot in the gravegard at Houston, Texas, a subscription is now being taken up to enclose his grave and put something upon it in the shape of a token that he is still remembered by the people among whom he fought and died.

The Power of the Officeholders.

The stalwart faction of the Republicans and the old Bourbons among the Democrats are agreed in their purpose to maintain all the offices for which any excuse can be found under the general government. The stalwarts hope to re-elect their President by the aid of this powerful machinery, and the bigoted among their opponents who expect to succeed in the next campaign, wish to retain all the places with which to reward their partisans, through whose agency, when once installed, they may perpetuate their power.

This is the stronghold of the present internal revenue system. Were it not for political strength to be gained or kept through these ten thousand officeholders, the entire tax would be abolished by the consent of all parties. The cry of free whisky and cheap tobacco, as a means of debauching the people, is a mere pretense to hide the real issue. No throat artist for whisky or beer, no chewer or smoker of tobacco, would take a glass or a quid or a pipe the more if the tax were totally repealed. The rum and beer and the tobacco would cost the consumers a little less, but the price in the country has had very little effect upon the consumption. The changes that have been made from time to time in the rates of taxation have produced no sensible results in lessening or increasing this form of indulgence among the people. Removing the tax would doubtless increase the export trade, as impediments thrown in the way of shipping with a view of preventing fraud upon the revenue have seriously checked the demand from foreign countries.

Nor is the revenue likely to come short if the entire system is abolished. The debt will not be as rapidly reduced, and a little economy may be suggested by a smaller surplus of funds in the treasury, but no one will be called upon to suffer from either of these results. The internal revenue for the current fiscal year will probably be about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. It can all be spared to the great relief of all concerned.

As long as this excise system is continued the foot of the government is on the necks of the people. They are none of them secure from domiciliary visits of armed men by day or night. The entire body politic is under constant espionage throughout the year. Business of all kinds is watched, and halted, and scrutinized by government officials in all the length and breadth of the land. A constant surveillance must be maintained lest illicit whiskey or contraband cigars shall find their way to market.

Such relations between the officers of the government and the people cannot be maintained without leading to a general demoralization. Evasions of law not only become more and more common, but because of the oppressive character of the oversight, involve no loss of reputation, and carry with them no sense of shame. Defrauding the revenue no longer wears the brand of dishonesty, but is glorified as a virtue, since it is resistance to an intermeddling restraint that has grown to be not only irksome but well nigh intolerable.

The abolition of the system would practically settle the tariff quarrel for the next quarter of a century. The friends of protection and the advocates of a tariff for revenue could then meet on a common ground. A levy upon imports sufficient to answer the requirements of the treasury would give the home manufacturers all they could decently demand under their own view of the situation for the upbuilding of their industry. More than this would be a curse to them instead of a blessing, as it would lead to over-production, which is worse than any foreign competition.

There are a thousand conflicting interests seeking reconciliation and adjustment at the hands of Congress that would find all their needs answered and their difficulties settled by a simple repeal of the odious system of excise and internal taxation. The general government would then take its entire tribute at the coast and the frontier, and all the broad acres from the Atlantic to the Pacific might rest secure from visitation, search, or questioning by any Federal officer.

The effect would be like a proclamation of peace after a long and wasting war. Everybody would breath more freely, and the sense of relief would be universal and exhilarating. It is said that the people have been accustomed to this government inspection and oversight so long that they do not shrink from it. This is very wide of the truth. They have, indeed, become familiar with the obtrusiveness of officials watching them at every turn, but they are as unreconciled to it as on the day it was first established.

We need but to examine the details of the work and we shall be startled at the feeling that underlies the appearance of apathy. In the more closely settled communities there is now no attempt at resistance and people sullenly submit to the inevitable. But the true spirit of the odious and oppressive character of the law is seen in the sharp resistance and fierce outbreaks that often attend its execution where the people are more accustomed to their freedom and less tolerant of irksome restraints. More lives have been lost in the conflicts provoked by the enforcement of this law than in many of the battles of the last war.

It certainly seems to us that if the public sentiment we know to exist in respect to the internal revenue system were once to find open expression, our legislators would not dare to disregard it. In any form in which it can be presented or maintained, excise is unsuited to a free, self-governing people. It is in its very nature offensive and irritating. It is a spy upon every household, it demands the right to inspect every warehouse, it must watch every dray load of produce and merchandise, it brands and stamps, and measures and gauges, and levies, at every turn of buyer and seller. It puts its noise into everybody's business, and lays its official hand upon all the departments of trade and commerce. It was bad enough in war, when all men expected to be somewhat restrained of their liberty, but in peace it is demoralizing and utterly intolerable. There can be no real peace until it is wiped out so thoroughly as to leave no trace of its baneful existence.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

A PARAGRAPH FOR THE BOYS.—When the writer of these lines went to Charlotte, eleven years ago, to take the position of city editor on the *Daily Observer*, he found on the paper, as a compositor, a little black-haired, pale-faced, thoughtful looking boy. He was always the first at the case in the morning and about the last to leave it the next morning between midnight and daybreak. He never talked, except when talked to, he did not drink, nor use tobacco, nor swear. He never frolicked and he never spent an idle moment; when not at work he was always reading something, and it got to be a matter of surprise, in the course of years, with reporters and editorial writers, what a range of questions that boy could answer—political, historical, theological, arithmetical and what not. When the books were not convenient or the time for research not at hand, that boy was consulted on vexed questions. A few years ago he went North. Last Saturday night we picked up *The Commercial*, a large, handsome, eight-page weekly, published in Washington City, and read that W. R. Capps had acquired the proprietorship of it. That was the name of the quiet, thoughtful-looking boy. For some time he has been manager of the paper, and now he has succeeded to the editorship of a prosperous, successful paper at the national capital. Brains alone have not carried him along, but brains added to pluck and vim and steady habits and ambition.—*Statesville Landmark.*

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE LATE ACTION CONCERNING THE "SHORT-CUT."—We have no personal reason to regret the failure of the "cut-off" project; and we have never taken much stock in Railroad commissions, but it is rather gauzy to ascribe this postponement to the action of the South Carolina Railroad Commission. The Road knew all about the commission and its powers six months ago, yet during that time the company has spent $25,000 in surveying the route and in getting the Right of Way. The reason is probably to be found in the President's Report, where he speaks of the hard times, the decrease in heavy freights, the diverting of business to other Routes, &c. In short, this is an unfavorable time for speculative Railroad building.

All the same we believe that public opinion, now favors the giving to railroads all possible encouragement in the South. In fact, the greater portion of the cry for a Commission in North Carolina is from disgust at Railroad interference in politics. Few persons have any wish to interfere with the *business* management of any of our Roads.—*Raleigh Farmer & Mechanic.*

THE GREAT MISTAKE IN THE HANCOCK CAMPAIGN.—In the course of his remarkable speech before the Free Trade Club in New York, Mr. Beecher thus hit the nail on the head with respect to democratic policy:

They [the Democrats] had a better platform in the last Presidential election than the Republicans had, but they sacrificed their marrow and their strength; they sneaked down when they should have stood up and vindicated their principles and showed the country they were not mere office-seekers; not mere outs, trying to get in; but that they had certain principles, that they were willing to stand by going down and to stand by going up. That policy would have given them the victory in the last contest, and if they dare to take that stand now it will give them the victory in the next election. But, gentlemen, my hope is that the Republican party will read their Scripture and see that there was a case when the waters were stirred and somebody else stepped down before them.

THE TOBACCO MARKET OF ASHEVILLE.—Only a very few years have passed since tobacco was a marketable product here; a little over three years since the first warehouse was opened here; not more than two years since the first buyers from abroad were attracted here. Now there are four large warehouses, six or eight prize houses, thirty or forty outside buyers, not to speak of the half-dozen or more factories already in operation. The crop increases in quantity every year, and with acquired experience, grows in quality.—*Asheville Citizen.*

A NOVEL MARRIAGE.—We frequently hear of a widow marrying her first husband's brother, and a widower marrying his deceased wife's sister, but both these occurrences were combined in one marriage that recently took place in this county. That is to say, the bride was the sister of the groom's first wife, and the groom was the brother of the bride's first husband.—*Chatham Record.*

Hon. William Shepherd Bryan, who fills the vacancy in the Maryland Court of appeals occasioned by the resignation of Chief Justice Bartol, is a native of North Carolina, being a son of the late Hon. John H. Bryan, of Raleigh. Before the war he located in Baltimore where he entered upon the practice of law, and won distinction as an able and brilliant lawyer.

REV. MR. JOYNER.—The Durham *Recorder* welcomes Rev. E. N. Joyner and family of Pittsboro, to Durham, where they will reside permanently. The *Church Messenger*, of which Mr. Joyner is editor and proprietor, will be enlarged and otherwise improved. Mr. Joyner will also act as assistant rector of St. Phillips' Church, where there will be regular service every week.

The Charlotte *Observer* bestows great and deserved praise on Col. L. C. Jones, as a railroad man.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

State vs. Costin.—1. Where goods come into the possession of a servant, out of the ordinary course of his employment, but in pursuance of special directions from the master to receive them, and the servant embezzles the same, he is indictable under the statute.

2. Therefore, when one employed by a merchant "to sweep out the store and wait about the store, but not as clerk" was authorized by the merchant to take a lot of shoes and sell them during his visit to a neighboring town, which he did, and converted the money to his own use, *Held* that he was a servant within the meaning of the embezzlement act, and received the shoes by virtue of his employment.

Titman vs. Rhyne.—1. A sheriff is liable upon his official bond for a failure to apply proceeds of sale of a debtor's land in payment of an execution, in his hands at the time of sale, issued upon a judgment bearing the prior lien.

2. The lien upon land acquired by docketing a judgment cannot be displaced by one subsequently acquired. (The rights of the party under the judgment and execution of this court were lost by not issuing *alias* executions.

Hale vs. Richardson.—1. A warrant of attachment cannot be supported by an allegation in the affidavit that the defendant is about to remove from the State to defraud his creditors; but such an allegation is material in an affidavit for a warrant of arrest.

2. Upon motion to vacate such warrant, the judge may consider affidavits and any proper evidence adduced by the respective parties, to establish or controvert the allegations of the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued; and his findings of fact upon the same are conclusive.

Davis vs. Perry.—Where, in a suit on a guardian bond, one of the plaintiffs, a femme covert, arrived at full age in 1865, married in 1867, and commenced the suit in 1876, *Held* that the statute did not bar her right to recover. The interval of two years between the termination of the disability of infancy and the commencement of that of coverture is bridged over by the act suspending the operation of the statute from May, 1865, to January, 1870.

Watson vs. Dobbin.—An assignment of property by one to secure creditors, in which are enumerated all mortgages, liens, etc., embraces the property in a house the title to which had been retained by the assignor as a security for the price.

Canal Company vs. KeKethan.—The report of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of 1879, chapter 149, assessing persons for benefits accruing to their lands from the operations of the plaintiff canal company, should have been confirmed by the court as to those defendants who did not object; but as to those who did, the court should have proceeded to try the issues involved in the controversy. The case is not presented in such manner as to enable this court to pass upon the merits.

Morris vs. Morris.—1. In an application for alimony *pendente lite*, the facts set forth in the complaint must be found by the judge to be true, in order to the relief demanded, and must be stated in the record.

2. Whether the wife in such case is entitled to alimony is a question of law upon the facts found and reviewable on appeal by either party.

State vs. Wright.—On conviction of a defendant indicted under the Revised Code, chapter 34, section 2, for the wilful burning of a mill house, the court may sentence him to imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than sixty years.

State vs: Parker.—1. Evidence was offered to impeach a witness and exception taken to its rejection; *Held* that this court will not consider the same, where the case fails to set out the testimony of the witness sought to be impeached. The facts necessary to show the alleged error should be stated.

2. *Held* further that the rejection of the proposed evidence is sustained upon the further grounds that the question put was a leading one and the "time and place" preparatory to proof impeaching the witness was not stated.

3. In misdemeanors of the lesser grade the question of new trial on account of the separation of jury is a matter of discretion with the presiding judge.

Worth vs. Cox.—1. A motion in the cause is the proper remedy to impeach a summary judgment rendered in pursuance of the revenue act, by the clerk of Wake Superior court, against a sheriff and the sureties upon his official bond, for failure to settle State taxes within the time prescribed by law.

2. The act of assembly authorizing the summary method of obtaining judgment against a sheriff who is delinquent in settling State taxes is constitutional and the settled law of this State.

3. A legislative extension of the time within which a sheriff may settle State taxes does not exonerate the sureties upon his bond.

4. The collection of the revenue is under the controlling power of the legislature, and sheriffs and their bondsmen are affected with notice thereof and subject to its exercise. It enters into and becomes a part of their contract with the State and is as binding as any express condition of the bond.

Wiley vs. Lineberry.—1. Where an insolvent debtor executed a deed in trust conveying land to secure a creditor and in action to prevent the sale of the land the issue was whether the debt had been paid, it was held competent for the debtor to show the value of the land conveyed, to sustain the statutory presumption of payment.

2. Whatever the effect the insolvency may have upon other creditors, it cannot avail the creditor in this case who has a security for the debt, for as to him the debtor is not the insolvent.

THE ILL-SERVED HORSE MAILS.—The Winston *Republican*, referring to the practice of sub-letting contracts for carrying the mails on star routes, says:

"There is not a line—unless, perhaps, we except the Mt. Airy hack line—that goes out from this city that is not, in equipment, a disgrace to the service and a reproach to the government and the people. These horse lines, or star routes as they are termed, are bid off at remunerative prices to the contractors originally, but the trouble is the contractor sub-lets and they are again re-sublet, until, by the time they get into the hands of those who actually carry the mail, middle men have all the profits there are in the work. The consequence is just such a condition of the service as we see every day—old, worn out conveyances drawn by poor, half-starved horses. Indeed, so reduced had this service become last winter on the Danbury route that the mail had to be carried a great portion of the time by boys on foot."

The Raleigh *News and Observer*, quoting the above, justly remarks:

Generally we may say the above picture well represents the horse routes of North Carolina. Now what is the department going to do about it? What can it do about it. Have the people any remedy independent of the department, and if so what? At all events here is a field of action worthy of Gen. Gresham's fine ability. If he is the reformer which his friends claim he is, let him apply himself to the correction of the abuses that underlie the existing condition of the mail service that supplies three quarters of the people of this State. Such a service would not be tolerated a week in any northern State. It is no less a disgrace to the government than a hardship on the people. We have heard much about the absence of educational facilities in North Carolina. How can we have good educational facilities when we have such an abominable mail service?

A CHAT ABOUT THE DRUMMER.—"There goes a drummer I've not seen since last spring," remarked Mr. Eccles, of the Centeral to the reporter yesterday, as a commercial tourist sauntered by. "And by the way," he continued, "have you any idea how many drummers visit Charlotte during the year?" Responding to our blank look Mr. Eccles replied that he had made an estimate and found that since November 1, 1882, not less than 3,000 drummer visits have been made to Charlotte. He has seen a statement in the papers that last year there were more than 60,000 in this country. This took in the men that are running around selling on commission. Some traveling men get as high as $10,000 a year and expenses. They are few in number, however, and generally represent a dry goods or fancy goods establishment. Lorrillard has a man that he gives $10,000 to, and allows $3.00 a day for expenses. Quite a number of men receive $5,000 and $3,000 a year, the average salary, however, is about $1,000 and expenses. The latter will average about $6 a day for men who make all kinds of towns. Those who stop at cities of 10,000 people only, have to have more, as their railroad fare amounts to considerable. —*Charlotte Observer.*

OLD-TIME PLANTATION LIFE.—After the war, when the number of servants in attendance at Okenwould was divided by four or five, two negro girls, 18 and 20, went to the nearest village "to hire out." The lady to whom they applied could hardly tell the story for laughing: "I asked them if they could cook. 'No'm we ain't never bin cook none; Phil allus cook.' Can you wash? 'No'm, we ain't bin wash none neither; Aunt Sally, she wash.' Can you clean house, then? 'No'm, least we ain't never bin clean none,' and so," said Mrs. Marsh, "I went through the whole list of qualifications, receiving always the same negative answer. Well, what in heaven's name, said I at last, have you been accustomed to do? Lucinda's dusky face brightened—'Sukey, here, she hunt for master's specs and I keep flies off ole miss!'—*Philadelphia Times.*

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.—Mr. James H. Headen, of this place, has been appointed deputy collector in Chatham and Moore counties in place of Mr. Walter D. Moore. It may strike some persons as being quite a remarkable coincidence (?) that both Mr. Headen and Mr. A. W. Wicker, who were the "liberal" candidates in this county last year, have received revenue appointments. During the canvass the *Record* alleged that they were the candidates of the revenue ring; which they vehemently denied, but it seems now that we were not far wrong.—*Chatham Record.*

DEATH OF DR. BAGBY.—Dr. George W. Bagby died on Thursday last at his residence in Richmond, at the age of 55 years. He was for some time before the war Washington correspondent for several leading papers in New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., and other Southern cities. He was celebrated as a humorist and satirist. He was an excellent historian of Virginia life and customs, and was well known as a lecturer.

The fact that Ouida has joined the church is telegraphed all over the world as if it were a boon to humanity. As the conversion is attributed to Monsignor Capel, who is now in this country, would it not be a good idea to throw Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth in his way? Or perhaps it is better to wait till Ouida's next book is published and see if there is any improvement.

It is understood that Mr. William Henry Hurlburt, late editor of the New York *World*, is engaged to the daughter of the Duke of Sutherland.

Old Probs is said to feel personally encouraged by the success of the False Prophet in Egypt.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 6, 1883.

THE ELECTION OF MR CARLISLE.

Thursday last practically determined the question of the Speakership. A large number of Congressmen had by that time assembled in Washington, and as the interchange of views developed the situation, an overwhelming tide set in in favor of Mr. Carlisle. At the democratic caucus, which met on Saturday evening, Mr. Carlisle received the nomination on the first ballot, which resulted as follows:

State.	*Carlisle.*	*Randall.*	*Cox.*
Alabama	3	4	1
Arkansas	5	..	..
California	2	1	3
Connecticut	..	3	..
Delaware	1	..	..
Florida	1	..	..
Georgia	8	1	..
Illinois	7	..	1
Indiana	7	1	1
Iowa	3	..	1
Kentucky	8	..	..
Louisiana	4	1	..
Maryland	..	4	..
Massachusetts	1	..	2
Michigan	6	..	..
Mississippi	5	..	..
Missouri	11	..	2
Nevada	1	..	..
New Jersey	..	3	..
New York	..	7	13
North Carolina	4	2	..
Ohio	2	6	5
Pennsylvania	..	11	..
South Carolina	4	2	..
Tennessee	5	2	1
Texas	10	..	..
Virginia	1	3	..
West Virginia	2	1	..
Wisconsin	5	..	..
Total	106	52	30

On the meeting of the House of Representatives at noon on Monday, Messrs. Carlisle, Keifer of Ohio, (the late Speaker,) and Governor-elect Robinson of Massachusetts, were put in nomination. Mr. Carlisle received 191 votes; Mr. Keifer, 112; Mr. Robinson 2; scattering 3—[one of the latter being York, of the Statesville district of this State, who voted for Jno. S. Wise of Virginia.]

Not only the democratic party, but all who wish well to the republic, have cause for profound joy over the result. As between Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cox, we preferred the latter for reasons stated in the last issue of the OBSERVER. But, as then stated, the great issue was between Mr. Randall, on the one hand, and Messrs. Carlisle and Cox on the other. By an overwhelming majority—that is to say by a vote of 136 to 52—the representatives of the democratic party, fresh from the people, have declared against the inactive policy which the election of Mr. Randall would have indicated, and in favor of the bold and aggressive purpose of Messrs. Carlisle and Cox to make the question of Tariff reform the paramount issue.

It does not, however, by any means follow that the democratic party intends to inaugurate a policy which shall lead to violent and disastrous changes in the business of the country. Such suggestions have been made by those who are, or who are allied with, protectionists. Mr. Carlisle is an avowed advocate of a tariff for revenue only. Yet, while standing fast by the *principle*, he recognizes the carefulness with which the journey of reform must be made. Upon taking the chair, as Speaker, this patriotic and conservative democrat said:

* * * I am sure, gentlemen, that all matters of legislation presented during this Congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative and patriotic. Sudden and radical changes in the laws and regulations affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency, and in my opinion, under the existing circumstances such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. Many reforms are undoubtedly necessary, and will be your duty after a careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings to decide how far they should extend and when and in what manner they should be made. If there be any who fear that your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest, or even afford a reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure that they will be agreeably disappointed.

Again: as a question of party policy, some of our Southern democratic friends fear that the effect of pushing such tariff reform as Mr. Carlisle's election indicates, will be to alienate the business men of the North. "Business" is the life of New York. The greater part of the business capital of that great city is owned by republicans. The *Times* and the *Post* without doubt represent the best elements of the republican party in New York—and they both favor a tariff for revenue only. How Mr. Carlisle's election is regarded by the wealthy capitalists among whom the *Post* mostly circulates, may be gathered from the following comments of that paper on the result:

The election of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker of the House of Representatives is the outward sign of a reaction against the existing tariff which has been gathering force for some years, and of which the Tariff Commission of last year was itself a symptom. The Commission was an acknowledgment by the Republican party that the protective policy had been pushed to unjustifiable and unbearable limits. It was composed in its *personnel* of chiefs of the Protectionist school and representatives of the principal protected trades. Their report began with an admission that the time had come for a relaxation of the severe restrictions put upon foreign trade, but when they came to details they failed to justify their own conclusions. The reduction of duties which they proposed was too faint to do more than set the country thinking, while in some direction they recommended an increase of duties which caused genuine alarm and roused stubborn and effectual resistance. Regarded as an educational measure, the Tariff Commission was extremely useful. Mr. Carlisle's success must be in part attributed to it, but both the Commission and the Speakership contest are the result and outgrowth of a public conviction that we have had too much tariff and that the present bad state of trade is largely the consequence of it. The recent great meeting at Cooper Institute in favor of revenue reform is another sign of the strength of this movement. Five years or even three years ago; it would have been impossible to bring together one-half the number of people who attended this meeting, and gave their assent to the principles which it was called to promote.

Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that the democratic party has made no mistake, this time. "On the contrary, quite the reverse."

MR. REAGAN'S INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL.

Now that legislative control of railways has again become a subject of discussion, it will interest our readers to hear what Mr. Reagan himself has to say concerning the Interstate Commerce bill of which he is the author. This bill proposes to do for the federal government, within the limit of its powers, what it has been proposed to do in this State and what has been done in some other States in control of railways and in arrest of railway discriminations.

If, as Mr. Reagan believes, the election of Mr. Carlisle will facilitate the passage of his bill, we may expect a good deal of light to be thrown on the whole subject of the relations of the railways to the people, directly and through the several branches of the government which serve the people, in the discussion of the measure in Congress. In an article quoted on the first page of this paper, the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* suggests the origin of the agitation of this question of railway control. It is not the result of hostility towards the railroads, but of a natural and just resentment at the attempt by the great railway corporations to control the legislative, executive and judicial servants whom the people have chosen to execute *their* will, without fear, favor or affection.

In reply to the question of the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, whether he thought his bill could be passed this winter, Mr. Reagan said:

It could have been passed by the house at any time since the measure has become well understood if the bill could have been gotten before the House, but the Commerce Committee has been made up so as to be unfavorable to it. Randall, when he was Speaker, made up the committee, as he supposed, with nine against it. Turner, who was on the committee, and who had opposed the measure the year before, changed his mind. So the committee stood eight to seven. Keifer voted for the measure in the Congress before he was elected Speaker, but when he came to make up the Commerce Committee in the House he packed it most unmercifully. He put on fourteen men opposed to the bill, leaving me alone, and the railroad people even objected to that and wanted me to be put off.

Mr. Reagan then went on to say that his measure would have fair consideration this winter, because he was perfectly confident Carlisle was to be the Speaker and that he would appoint a fair committee. Mr. Reagan said he had been much misrepresented. He was not against the railroads, neither was his bill against them. He was simply against wrong and was trying to prevent the railroads from doing wrong. He fully recognized the value of the railroads in the development of the South and the West, but that was no reason for permitting them to exercise a tyrannical and arbitrary power of discrimination. His Interstate Commerce measure does not seek to regulate the rate paid for the freight and passenger traffic of the country, but to prevent extortion and make the roads charge a uniform rate to every one for equal service. The Constitution, he thinks, clearly gives the power to Congress to regulate interstate commerce, and that is all this bill proposes to cover. Discriminating rates and treatment when entirely within the States, must be left to the States to remedy.

It has been said, in opposition to my plan: "How can you tell which is which without incurring the danger of serious delays?" My answer to that is very simple. The back of the bill of shipment tells all that is necessary to be known. The trouble with all State legislation upon the subject in the past has been the insufficient means furnished for the punishment for violating the laws passed. My bill provides punishment of a severe character, and in some cases imprisonment. I further guard against the intimidation of poor people, or those loath to fight corporations, by giving the United States District-Attorneys power to proceed against roads upon information.

THE NEW SPEAKER,—Hon. John Griffin Carlisle was born in what is now known as Kenton county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835. He received a common school education; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and soon acquired a large law practice. Several times serving in the legislature of Kentucky, he was elected Lieut. Governor in 1871. Elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty sixth Congresses, he was returned to the Forty-seventh without opposition. In the latter he served on the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he was an influential member. Young as he is, he speedily became a central figure in the House of Representatives; and his selection as the nominee for Speaker over his two distinguished opponents, is a just recognition of his ability as well as his sound democracy.

PROGRESS OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Since about the year 1855, the Baptist denomination in North Carolina has, we think it may be safely said, progressed more in wealth and numbers than any other religious body in the State. At the recent State Convention held in Edenton three weeks ago Dr. Pritchard reviewed the early struggles of the Baptists, and pointed with pride to the progress of the denomination in the State for the last thirty years. "He thought much of this unity and progress grew out of the College and this Convention. * * * The combined sum given by the Baptists of North Carolina this year, to benevolence, amounted to at least $100,000. He felt proud of this and was grateful to God for it. We have built churches in destitute places, and we have been increasing at the rate of 10,000 a year."

THE CHANCE THAT FAYETTEVILLE MISSED.—At the banquet given in Raleigh, the other day, to the visiting New Englanders, Mr. Drew, of the Boston *Herald* said:

All the visitors, who represent not Boston or Massachusetts, but the whole of New England, were impressed with what they had seen. He knew that yesterday a dozen families had decided to come here and become settlers—North Carolinians. He referred to the marvelous development of Massachusetts, and told how they worked up there our crude products—doing what we should do right here at home. Now Massachusetts has no product to export save one—ice. In North Carolina there are a thousand things.

RELIGION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Observant North Carolinians who have had occasion to mingle much with people without the borders of their State have not failed to be struck with the fact that the old-fashioned virtues of respect for the law and submission to parental authority, and the natural ally if not the cause of these, viz: reverence for God, for religion and all sacred things, exist to a greater degree here than in any other portion of the land. The Raleigh *Chronicle* notes the prevalence of this religious sentiment, and justly says:

This season of religious assemblies in the State calls to mind the peculiarly reverential position that the churches have always held and happily still hold in North Carolina. Fifty years ago such an assertion would have been superfluous, or at least trite; but to-day it is very significant. All Protestant churches have within this generation constantly gained in membership and in wealth, but in many parts of Christendom they have undeniably lost something of their spiritual power, or at least something of that universal reverence in which they were formerly held. Both in England and in the Northern and Western States, while the churches have constantly kept pace with the increase of population and the changes in living and in thinking, the voice of the skeptic has become louder, and ecclesiastical organizations have suffered more or less from "liberalism" and from that tendency which always shows itself when spirituality begins to decay, to become rather social than religious organizations.

But it has not been so in North Carolina. When we had no railroads and no cities there were itinerant old Methodist heroes that we ought to remember and to honor forever, who carried the gospel through rain or sunshine to small congregations far apart, and preached with the power of God rather than with the learning of men; when there were no churches strong in numbers, there were many of that vigorous generation of Baptist preachers, who often walked from church to church to arouse that zeal by which our generation has made so powerful a church, and to save men's souls at all hazards; long before our sturdy Scotch had lost fresh memory of their native dialect, there were men among them, brave in holiness, who did honor to the stern creed of John Knox; even when the infant colony first began to feel the possibility of becoming a nation, the Episcopal clergy compelled a universal popular reverence that the Mother Church in England had already begun to lose; when in the early history of the State we were intolerant to many things the majority called heresy, the Romish church compelled respect and reverence in North Carolina; so, too, from the beginning, the other churches, such for instance, as the Lutheran, which won or sent followers among our people, never heard a scoffer in our borders. And as it was in the good old times, so also is it now.

This is cause for thanksgiving and congratulation. The good men of all the churches who lived and labored for us—Atkinson, Wingate, and Reid, and hundreds more of blessed memory—died with the same universal love of the people that the generations of preachers before them found an earthly solace for their manifold trials; and the preachers to-day hold and use wisely the same spiritual power in our society that their heroic predecessors held and used. We have, and have always had, as all other people have had, many irreligious men, but they have always given the churches the utmost respect and reverence, and the churches have always held their power over the hearts and lives of the people—power over the people's thought and action likewise; for the minutes of the Synods, the Conventions and the Conferences these fifty years constitute the most significant and important part of the history of our people.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* is, as our readers know, a commercial and not a political journal. Yet a feature of that paper is a leading editorial, every now and then, from a democratic standpoint, on an important political subject. These are invariably calm, wise and powerful. So much so, that its outgoings have come to be regarded as of the highest authority. It is important, therefore, that its position with reference to the Internal Revenue should not be misunderstood, as it has been in some quarters. To this end we have copied in full on the 1st page of this issue its recent very able article on the "Power of the Officeholders." This—while withholding our assent to its theory that the "Bourbon" element of the Democracy unites with the stalwart Republicans in desiring the retention of excise taxes—we beg to commend to the careful consideration of our readers.

DEATH OF DR. WINKLER.—Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., a distinguished divine of the Baptist church, died at Marion, Alabama, on the 10th ult. Dr. Winkler was born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1823, and was a graduate of Brown University. He was at different times editor of at least two leading Southern Baptist journals, and pastor of various prominent churches. A few years ago, he was elected President of Wake Forest College, which honor, however, he declined. He was a polished writer and orator.

THE MEANING OF MR. RANDALL'S DEFEAT.—A private letter to the editor of the OBSERVER from a distinguished Democrat in Washington says:

Protection has gotten the blackest eye it ever received, because, as everybody knows, it was a square stand-up fight on that issue.

Our mutual friend, Cox, was slaughtered in the house of his friends, that is, the New York delegation. If they had backed him *con amore*, many say, he would to-day probably wield the gavel.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We issue with to-day's paper a supplement containing the full text of the President's message which was delivered to Congress on Tuesday, and not at its assembling on Monday, as usual. Subscribers who get their papers by the River mail will receive the supplement by the up trip of the boat on Friday; and those on the Lumberton mail route will also receive it on that day instead of on Thursday with the paper.

The trustees of the Peabody fund paid out to North Carolina last year as follows: Public schools, $4,650; teachers' institutes, $1,400; *Educational Journal*, $100; Nashville scholarships, $2,200—making a total of $8,350. Tennessee and Texas received a good deal more, but the average of the other States was but $4,000.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,700,723 bales, of which 2,225,123 are American; against 2,493,343 and 1,904,543, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 374,564 bales; receipts from the plantations 287,001; crop in sight 2,931,550.

The North Carolina Conference.

The 47th session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, convened in Statesville on Wednesday, November 28th, Bishop J. C. Keener, presiding.

The North Carolina Conference, says the Statesville *Landmark*, was set off from the Virginia in 1837. At that time there were only some 15,000 white members within the bounds of the Conference. By transfer from other Conferences and by additions to the membership of the churches, that number had, at the last session of the Conference, been increased to 70,345. Besides this number there are 8,902 members within the bounds of the Holston Conference, which embraces all our State beyond the Blue Ridge, and 5,969 within the bounds of the Virginia Conference, which embraces all the State beyond the Roanoke river. This makes the whole white lay membership of the church in the State 84,616. This is exclusive of the colored Methodists and the other branches of white Methodists in North Carolina. It is believed that all these would make a grand total of some 175,000.

The Conference which met here Wednesday is composed of about 200 active clerical members, and four delegates from each presiding elder's district. There have been about half a dozen deaths among the clerical members within the past year.

BISHOP KEENER.—Bishop John Christian Keener, D. D., who presides over the North Carolina Conference was born in the city of Baltimore, on the 7th of February, 1819, and is, consequently, now in the 65th year of his age. He professed faith in Christ in the 20th year of his age and was received on trial into the traveling connection by the Alabama Conference some five years after. In 1848 he was transferred to the Louisiana Conference, of which body he continued a member, filling the positions of stationed preacher in New Orleans, presiding elder of that district and editor of the *New Orleans Advocate*, until his elevation to the episcopacy at the General Conference of 1870, held in the city of Memphis. His home is still New Orleans.

Bishop Keener is noted for his financial ability, his fine administrative talents, his superior knowledge of men and his strong and massive preaching. As a presiding officer, he is believed by some not to have a superior on the bench of Southern Methodist bishops. He is a man of great wisdom and firmness, and is exceedingly pleasant in the social circle. This is the fourth session of the North Carolina Conference over which he has presided. Each visit to North Carolina more deeply impresses our people with his ability, wisdom and purity of character.

BISHOP HARGROVE.—Bishop Robert Kennon Hargrove, D. D., who is attending the session of the North Carolina Conference, was born in Pickens county, Alabama, on the 18th of September, 1829, and professed conversion at 11 years of age. He joined the Alabama Conference in 1857, but was transferred to the Kentucky Conference in 1867, and to the Tennessee Conference in 1868. He was at different times president of Centenary College, Alabama, and Tennessee Female College, of Franklin, Tennessee. He was at one time stationed at McKendree church, Nashville, and presiding elder of the Nashville and Franklin districts. He was presiding elder of the Clarksville district when elected bishop in May of last year. Like Bishop Marvin, he was not a member of the General Conference when elected to that office.

Bishop Hargrove is a stranger to our people, but he is said to be a man of broad culture and progressive views. He is regarded as a strong preacher, a fine writer and an able theologian. He is genial, courtly and quite pleasant and prepossessing in his manner. His visit to the Conference is warmly appreciated by the members of that body.

Appointments for Fayetteville and Wilmington Districts—The Next Place of Meeting.

[Special telegram to the OBSERVER.]

STATESVILLE, N. C., Dec. 5.

TO E. J. HALE:

For Fayetteville District, J. A. Cunninggim, P. E.: Fayetteville, Rev. Frank H. Wood; Campbellton Mission, to be supplied; Cumberland, Rev. F. L. Townsend; Lumberton, Rev. W. S. Chaffin; Robeson, Rev. M. W. Boyle; Bladen, Rev. T. B. Reeks; Elizabeth Circuit, Rev. J. B. Baily; Whiteville Circuit, Rev. J. W. Priest; Flemington, Rev. A. Y. Gant; Waccamaw Mission, Rev. J. C. Cresp; Duplin, Rev. H. H. Gibbons; Point Caswell Mission, Rev. C. O. Durant; Clinton, Rev. J. E. Thompson; Cokesbury, Rev. C. M. Gentry; Newton Grove Mission, D. A. ———; Manly Mission, M. A. Smith.

Wilmington District, W. H. Bobbitt, P. E.; Wilmington, Front Street, Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates; Fifth Street, Rev. W. J. Hull; Topsail, Rev. J. T. Kendall and F. M. Shamburger; Mt. Gilead, Rev. C. M. Pepper; Pekin, Rev. J. H. Hall; Montgomery, Rev. E. L. Pell, Carthage, Rev. W. R. Doub; Jonesboro, Rev. J. D. Arnold; Laurinburg, Rev. Daniel May; St. John's, Rev. A. P. Tyer; Rockingham, Rev. J. H. Gwinn; Ashpole Mission, to be supplied; Rockingham Circuit, Rev. W. S. Hall; Cape Fear Circuit, Rev. J. H. Tart; Smithville, Rev. D. H. Tuttle; Brunswick, Rev. T. J. Darby; Onslow, Rev. C. W. Smith.

The next Conference will meet at Wilmington. J. T. HARRISS.

A telegram from Mr. Caldwell of the *Landmark* informs us that there are no changes in any of the Presiding Elders from last year.

Capt. F. W. Dawson, of the Charleston *News & Courier*, has been knighted by His Holiness the Pope. It is now Sir Francis W. Dawson, Knight of St. George. This very handsome compliment is in consequence of the course he has pursued in his paper in fighting against the code duello. Sir Francis has, however, won and worn another title, which we will wager he values even more highly than that bestowed by His Holiness, and that is Captain F. W. Dawson, C. S. A.—*Wilmington Review.*

LETTER FROM HARNETT.

The County Commissioners and the Public Schools.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The Board of County Commissioners met to-day. The county officers renewed their bonds according to law.

John D. Pegram, Esq., County Superintendant of Public Instruction, made his annual report, stating that there were 59 free schools taught in the county during the year. 1218 white children attended school; average attendance 14½ days; 650 colored children attended school; average attendance 21. Length of schools eight weeks; average amount paid white teachers per month $23.86; amount paid colored teachers per month $20.20. Value of white school property $1900. Value of colored school property $662. Number of white school houses 35. Number of colored school houses 20. Number of white school children in the county 2,507. Number of colored school children in the county 1,610. Total number white and black 4,117. S.

The Ex-Khedive on the Egyptian Disaster.

Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, said in London, on hearing the news of the defeat of Hicks Pasha, that the disturbance in the Soudan was due to the weakness of the Central Government at Cairo. Throughout the Soudan, he said, much power was exercised by the religious chiefs and dervishes, who could be readily controlled by conciliatory measures and the allowance of a small stipend, a practice which had been universally discontinued. The sufferers by this discontinuation threw in their lot with the slave dealers; hence the present misfortune, which might have been avoided if the railway from Suakim to Berber on the Nile had been completed to the Soudan. The abandonment of that scheme he thought was false economy. He attributed the defeat of Hicks Pasha to the constitution of his force. Egyptian soldiers, he said, needed, more than other soldiers, a flag, military music and all the eclat of war. Without these they would not and could not fight. The army included Arabi Pasha's disbanded soldiers, who had been sent up like malefactors. How could Hicks Pasha, he asked, fight with such material? The ex-Khedive was not surprised at the calamity. He would not advise the sending of English troops to the Soudan, as such a course might involve greater evils.

El Mahdi succeeded, after a number of defeats and victories, in taking up his residence in El Obeid in the early part of January last. Once there, he governed the people with an iron hand, confiscating their money and lands until he had secured a greater part of the wealth of the place. He prosecuted his campaign successfully from this stronghold, but in the meanwhile the Egyptians were making a strong effort to obtain control of Sennaar, and after a bloody conflict they succeeded. In March last General Hicks was placed at the head of the army formerly commanded by Abdel Kader. His staff was composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. J. Colborne, Leinten ant-Colonel De Katlogan, Major Martin, of Baker's Horse; Major Farquhar, of the Guards, and other distinguished officers at Suakim. With a regiment of Bashi-Bazouks he proceeded to Khartoum, where an engagement was fought with 5,000 rebels, who were defeated. The Prophet then turned the tables upon him.

Captain Noah Fairbanks, who commanded the first steamboat in Virginia waters, died at Fredericksburg in that State on Saturday, at the age of 97 years.

To the Young Men.

FOR your young lady friend or sweetheart, call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S. and get a box of Fresh Fancy Candy.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

Our L. Q. C. L.

STILL rules the day and into the wee small hours of the night. For sale by retail, box or thousand, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Go to A. S. Huske & Co's.

FOR Fancy Cakes and Crackers, Mince Meat, Oranges, &c., &c.

"LITTLE BILL"

[McDONALD.]

FINE WINES.
BEST OF LIQUORS AND LIQUEUR AND MILWAUKIE BEER.

Imported, Key West and a general line of domestic Cigars, acknowledged the best in the city. The finest brands of Tobacco, and a large line of lower grades suited to jobbing trade at guaranteed prices.

NORFOLK OYSTERS

from the best beds contiguous to Norfolk, received daily. The manner in which they are served need no word of commendation from me.

CONDIMENTS

and everything the "drummer" so kindly tells me I should have, will be found at

"LITTLE BILL'S."

The only original package of

"MEADER SWAN GIN"

AND

"HENNESSY BRANDY",

direct from the New York Custom House, is at

WM. J. McDONALD, JR'S.
Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches,

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

NOVELTIES!

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

We ask attention to our large and varied line of

Vienna Goods,

especially so, as they have never been shown in this market before, and having been bought direct from the Importers, we do not hesitate to say that prices are as low as the same class of goods can be bought anywhere. The line embraces:

Decorated Crystal Jardinieres;
Florentine Jardinieres;
Tyrolese Flower Baskets;
Venetian Jewel and Flower Stands;
Treble Cornet Flower Holders;
Jewel Caskets and Watch Holders;
Jewel Caskets, Card Receiver and Flower Stands combined;
Egg Casket Jewel Stands;
Arcadian Toilet Sets;
Etruscan Vases;
Florentine Jewel Caskets;
Venetian Bridal Toilet Stands;
Pallette Odor Stands;
Gilded Bronze Smokers' Sets.
Bronze Groups;
Statuette Thermometres.

The above goods are in paterns and colorings, covering an unusual range of ornamental and decorative art.

Silver Ware.

In Solid and Plated Ware we have all the latest designs in

Ice Pitchers, Tilting Pitchers, Pitcher sets in Porcelain and metal linings, with Plain, Satin Shield, Roman Border, chased and engraved finish.

Waiters.

Chased, Engraved and Satin Shield.
Soup Ladles;
Oyster Ladles;
Plain and Chased Tete-a-Tete Sets;
Beautiful Tea Set, six pieces, with Waiter to match;
Breakfast, Dinner and Individual Casters;
Cake Baskets in round, oblong, square and octagon designs;
Butter Dishes;
Card Receivers;
Epergnes;
Tea and Table Spoons;
Preserve and Jelly Spoons;
Sugar Shells;
Butter Knives;
Pie Knives;
Fish Forks;
Fruit Knives;
Spoon Holders;
Fruit Stands;
Berry Dishes;
Knives and Forks.

Many of the above goods are in Niello and Gold finish.

Jewelry.

Our stock of Jewelry is very much larger than any display made since 1860.

Watches.

Gold and Silver Watches from the best manufacturers of this and foreign markets.

Remember

We are manufacturers' agents for Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

French Cathedral Gong Clocks.

Don't fail to see them—beautiful design and exquisite in tone. Besides the larg assortment in the State of American made clocks.

Cutlery.

The best Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors; Rodger's Razors; Wostenholm's Razors; Wade & Butcher's Razors; Rodger's Cutlery Companions in morocco and plush cases for ladies and gentlemen; Rodger's Nail Sets in morocco cases.

Meerschaum

Pipes, Cigarette and Cigar Holders; also Cigarette and Cigar Cases, and a very large variety of Pocket Books, Purses and Ladies' Satchels.

If large words or a multitude of them ever had a license to be used, the occasion is here presented that force may be given to the fact that as fine a display, if not the finest, in the State is

WARREN PRIOR & SON'S,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise
Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

A Teacher Wanted.

A MALE TEACHER for the Third Grade Fayetteville Graded School.
Good references will be required as to character and competency.
Address for information as to salary, &c.,
CHAS. HAIGH, Pres't,
or B. E. SEDBERRY, Ch'n Ex. Com.
Nov 29, 1883 42tf

Lost, Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on or about October 1st, two HEIFERS, aged respectively 2 and 3 years—one white with brown spots, and the other a dark red. Any information leading to the recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded by
W. B. McMILLAN,
at J. A. Pemberton's Dry Goods Store.
Nov 29, 1883. 43-2t

THE OYSTER.

CHAPTER IV.

HE will be eaten to-day fried, broiled, stewed, steamed, scalloped and raw. Some people in Fayetteville eat them pickled. No matter. Fayetteville is young yet and will learn better after awhile—so intelligent and enterprising a Town cannot remain forever uncivilized. The best way to eat oysters is the old fashioned stew, as follows: On pain of death let not a drop of water or milk touch them; let them repose for a few hours in their own liquid; cut up a very small quantity of fat, new bacon, with a shred here and there of lean with it—about an ounce of bacon to a quart of oysters—ham is not the best, neither is suet for dilling; good new shoulder is the article; put the bacon in a frying pan and heat rapidly over a vigorously burning fire; when the bacon is done to a crisp pour in the oysters; stew for two minutes and a half or three, no longer; pepper to suit taste while stewing; if the oysters are good and water bivalves they need no salt; then pour out and eat, thanking God you live in a land where the art of cooking oysters properly is not wholly lost. If you eat oysters cooked in this style you will never eat them in any other if you can help it. The great oyster depot of Fayetteville is at R. T. SCANLIN'S, No. 47 North Person Street, where you can find FRESH SELECT NORFOLK OYSTERS, at forty cents per quart.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Several Valuble Town Lots

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order made in certain partition proceedings in the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, N. C., I will, on Thursday, December 13th, 1883, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction the following lots or parcels of Real Estate:

1st. House and Lot on the N. W. corner of the Court House square, known as the Morley House.
2d. Vacant Lot adjoining the above, known as part of the Morley property.
3d. Vacant Lot on the N. E. corner of North and Lamon streets.
4th. A Lot on west side of Gillespie street, adjoining McDonald and others.
5th. A Lot on the south side of Rowan street, and fronting on Arch street and Union street, known as the McLaurin Lot.
6th. A Lot in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, on the south side of Walnut street, and fronting on Broad street and Water street, containing about two acres.
7th. A Lot on the south side of Old street, adjoining the lots of W. N. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray and others.
Also, One Share of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville Hotel Company.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash and give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months with 8 per cent. interest, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner, &c.
Nov 8, 1883 40ts

PAINTS AND OILS.

A FULL STOCK.
BEST QUALITY.
AT LOW PRICES.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Oct 25, 1883 38tf

Notice to Farmers and Wheat Growers.

A FEW BUSHELS OF SELECTED SEED WHEAT for sale. Apply to
WALTER WATSON,
Hay Street.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

VERY BEST

BUTTER AND FLOUR.

GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

"Peerless" 150 Test Kerosene Oil.

This high grade Oil is best suited to all uses, and but a trifle higher in price than ordinary coal oil.

Both kinds constantly in stock.

Fresh Arrival of Tea.

same quality as heretofore.
H. R. HORNE.
Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half-bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

THEODORE THOMAS will give a Musical Festival in Wilmington, Dec. 6th. But is that any reason why you should put off buying your Xmas Goods.
Fire Crackers, &c., for sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Fayetteville Observer--Supplement.

FAYETTEVILLE, THURSDAY DECEMBER 6, 1883.

THE MESSAGE.

WHAT PRESIDENT ARTHUR HAS TO SAY.

A Lengthy Document—Our Foreign Relations Discussed Lengthily—Suggestions as to Tariff and Revenue—The Country Peaceful, Prosperous and Happy and the Vaults Full of Cash, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The following is the President's message:

To the Congress of the United States:

At the threshold of your deliberations I congratulate you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this government. Our relations with other countries continue to be upon a friendly footing. With the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Hayti, Italy, St. Domingo, Sweden and Norway no incident has occurred which calls for special comment. The recent opening of new lines of telegraphic communication with Central America and Brazil permitted the interchange of messages of friendship with the governments of those countries.

During the year there have been perfected and proclaimed consular and commercial treaties with Servia, and a consular treaty with Roumania, thus extending our intercourse with the Danubian countries, while our Eastern relations have been put upon a wider basis. The new boundary survey treaty with Mexico; a trades-mark convention and a supplementary treaty of extradition with Spain, and conventions extending the duration of the Franco-American claims commission have also been proclaimed.

Notice of the termination of the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington was duly given to the British government, and the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will accordingly cease on July 1, 1885. The fisheries industries pursued by a numerous class of our citizens on the northern coasts, both of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are worthy of the fostering care of Congress. Whenever brought into competition with the like industries of other countries, our fishermen, as well as our manufacturers of fishing appliances and preparers of fish products, have maintained a foremost place. I suggest that Congress create a commission to consider the general question of our rights in the fisheries, and the means of opening to our citizens under just and enduring conditions the richly stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British North America.

A question has arisen touching the deportation to the United States from the British islands by governmental or municipal aid of persons unable there to gain a living and equally a burden on the community here. Such of these persons as fall under the pauper class as defined by law have been sent back in accordance with the provisions of our statutes.

Her majesty's government has insisted that precautions have been taken before shipment to prevent these objectionable visitors from coming here without a guarantee of support by their relatives in this country. The action of the British authorities in applying measures for relief has however, in so many cases proved ineffectual, and especially so in certain recent instances of needy emigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable. The correspondence relative to the Clayton—Bulwer treaty has been continued and will be laid before Congress.

The legislation of France against the importation of prepared swine products from the United States has been repealed. That result is due no less to the representatives of this government than to a growing conviction in France that the restriction was not demanded by any real danger to health. Germany still prohibits the introduction of all swine products from America. I extended to the imperial government a friendly invitation to send experts to the United States, to inquire whether the use of these products was dangerous to health. This invitation was declined. I have believed it of such importance, however, that the exact facts should be ascertained and promulgated that I have appointed a competent commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Its members have shown their public spirit by accepting their trust without pledge of compensation, but I trust that Congress will see in the national and international bearings of the matter a sufficient motive for providing at least for the reimbursement of such expenses as they may necessarily incur.

The coronation of the Czar at Moscow afforded to this government an occasion for testifying its continued friendship by sending a special envoy and a representative of the navy to attend the ceremonies. While there have arisen during the year no grave questions affecting the status in the Russian empire of American citizens of other faith than that held by the national church, this government remains firm in its conviction that the rights of its citizens abroad should be in no wise affected by their religious belief.

It is understood that measures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico are under consideration by the Spanish government. The proximity of Cuba to the United States and the peculiar methods of administration which there prevail necessitate constant discussion and appeal on our part from the proceedings of the insular authorities. I regret to say that the just products of this government have not as yet produced satisfactory results. The commission appointed to decide certain claims of our citizens against the Spanish government, after the recognition of a satisfactory rule as to the validity and force of naturalization in the United States, has finally adjourned. Some of its awards, though made more than two years ago, have not yet been paid. Their speedy payment is expected. Claims to a large amount, which were held by the late commission to be without its jurisdiction, have been diplomatically presented to the Spanish government as the action of the colonial authorities, which has given rise to these claims was admittedly illegal. Full reparation for the injury sustained by our citizens should be no longer delayed. The case of the Masonic has not yet reached a settlement. The Manilla court has found that the proceedings of which this government has complained were unauthorized, and it is hoped that the government of Spain will not withhold the speedy reparation which its sense of justice should impel it to offer for the unusual severity and unjust action of its subordinate colonial officers in the case of this vessel.

The Helvetian confederation has proposed the inauguration of a class of international treaties for the referment to arbitration of grave questions between nations. This government has assented to the proposed negotiation of such a treaty with Switzerland. Under the treaty of Berlin liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all strangers in Bulgaria. As the United States have no distinct conventional relations with that country and are not a party to the treaty they should in my opinion maintain a diplomatic representative at Sofia for the improvement of intercourse and the proper protection of the many American citizens who resort to that country as missionaries and teachers. I suggest that I be given authority to establish an agency and consulate-general at the Bulgarian capital.

The United States are now participating in a revision of the tariffs of the Ottoman empire. They have assented to the application of a license tax to foreigners doing business in Turkey, but have opposed the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum entering the ports of that country.

The government of the Khedive has proposed that the authority of the mixed judicial tribunals in Egypt be extended so as to cover the citizens of the United States accused of crime who are now liable before consular courts. This government is not indisposed to accept the change, but believes that its terms should be submitted for criticism to the commission appointed to revise the whole subject. At no trial in our national history has there been more manifest need of close and lasting relations with a neighboring State than now exists with respect to Mexico. The rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that country shows by what has already been accomplished the vast reciprocal advantages which must attend the progress of its internal development. The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1848 has been terminated by the Mexican government, and in the absence of conventional engagements the rights of our citizens in Mexico now depend upon the domestic statutes of that republic. There have been instances of harsh enforcement of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of a denial of the diplomatic resort for their protection. The initial step toward a better understanding has been taken in the negotiation by the commission authorized by Congress of a treaty which is still before the Senate awaiting its approval. The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops in pursuit of hostile Indians have been continued another year. The operations of the forces of both governments against these savages have been successful, and several of their most dangerous bands have been captured or disposed of by the skill and valor of the United States and Mexican soldiers fighting in a common cause. The convention for the re-survey of the boundary from the Rio Grande to the Pacific having been ratified and exchanged, the preliminary reconnoissance therein stipulated has been effected. It now rests with Congress to make provision necessary for completing the survey and relocating the boundary monuments. A convention was signed with Mexico on July 13, 1882, providing for the rehearing of the cases of Benjamin Weil and the Abra silver mining company, in whose favor awards were made by the late American and Mexican claims commission. That convention still awaits the consent of the Senate. Meanwhile, because of those charges of fraudulent awards which have been made, a new commission, necessary to its execution, has directed the suspension of the payments of the distributive quota received from Mexico.

Our geographical proximity to Central America and our political and commercial relations with the States of that country justify, in my judgment, such a material increase of our consular corps as will place at each capital a consul-general.

The contest between Bolivia, Chili and Peru has passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of negotiation, in which the counsels of this government have been exercised. The demands of Chili for absolute cession of territory have been maintained and accepted by the party of General Iglesias to the extent of concluding a treaty of peace with the government of Chili in general conformity with the terms of the protocol signed in May last between the Chilian commander and General Iglesias. As a result of the conclusion of this treaty General Iglesias has been formally recognized by Chili as President of Peru and his government installed at Lima, which has been evacuated by the Chilians. A call has been issued by General Iglesias for a representative assembly to be elected on the 13th of January and to meet at Lima on the 1st of March next. Meanwhile the provisional government of General Iglesias has applied for recognition to the principal powers of America and Europe. When the will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested I shall not hesitate to recognize the government approved by them. Diplomatic and naval representatives of this government attended at Caracas the centennial celebration of the birth of the illustrious Bolivar. At the same time the inauguration of the statue of Washington in the Venezuelan capital testified to the veneration in which his memory is held. Congress at its last session authorized the executive to propose to Venezuela the reopening of the awards of the mixed commission of Caracas. The departure from this country of the Venezuelan minister has delayed the opening of negotiations for reviving the commission. This government holds that until the establishment of a treaty the Venezuelan government must continue to make the payments provided for in the convention of 1866. There is ground for believing that the dispute growing out of the unpaid obligations due from Venezuela to France will be satisfactorily adjusted. The French cabinet has proposed a basis of settlement which meets my approval, but as it involves a recasting of the annual quotas of the foreign debt, it has been deemed advisable to submit the proposal to the judgment of the cabinets of Berlin and Copenhagen, The Hague, London and Madrid.

At the recent coronation of His Majesty King Kalakaua this government was represented both diplomatically and by the formal visit of a vessel of war. The question of terminating or modifying the existing reciprocity treaty with Hawaii is now before Congress. I am convinced that the charges of abuses and frauds under that treaty have been exaggerated, and I renew the suggestion of last year's message that the treaty be modified wherever its provisions have proved onerous to legitimate trade between the two countries.

I am not disposed to favor the entire cessation of the treaty relations which have fostered good will between the countries and contributed toward the equality of Hawaii in the family of nations.

In pursuance of the policy declared by this government of extending our intercourse with the eastern nations, legations have during the past year been established in Persia, Siam and Corea. It is probable that permanent missions of those countries will ere long be maintained in the United States. A special embassy from Siam is now on its way hither. The treaty relations with Corea were perfected by the exchange at Seoul on the 19th of May last of the ratifications of the lately concluded convention, and envoys from King Toh Chosun have visited this country and received a cordial welcome. Corea, as yet unacquainted with the methods of western civilization, now invites the attention of those interested in the advancement of our foreign trade, as it needs the implements and products which the United States are ready to supply. We seek no monopoly of its commerce and no advantages over other nations, but as the Coreans in reaching for a higher civilization have confided in this republic, we cannot regard with indifference any encroachment on their rights.

China, by the payment of a money indemnity, has settled certain of the long pending claims of our citizens, and I have strong hopes that the remainder will soon be adjusted. Questions have arisen touching the rights of American and other foreign manufacturers in China under the provisions of the treaties, which permit aliens to exercise their industries in that country. On this specific point our own treaty is silent, but under the operation of the most favored nation clause, we have like privileges with those of other powers. While it is the duty of the government to see that our citizens have the full enjoyment of every benefit secured by the treaty, I doubt the expediency of leading in a movement to constrain China to admit an interpretation which we have only an indirect treaty right to exact. The transference to China of American capital for the employment there of Chinese labor would, in effect, inaugurate a competition for the control of markets now supplied by our home industries. There is good reason to believe that the law restricting the immigration of Chinese has been reached internationally or otherwise by the officials of China upon whom is devolved the duty of certifying that the immigrants belong to the excepted class. Measures have been taken to ascertain the facts incident to this supposed infraction, and it is believed that the government of China will cooperate with the United States in securing the fait ful observance of the law. The same considerations which prompted Congress at the last session to return to Japan the Simonoseki indemnity seems to me to require at its hands like action in respect to the Canton indemnity fund, now amounting to $300,000. The question of the general revision of the foreign treaties of Japan has been considered in an international conference held at Tokio, but without definite result as yet. This government is disposed to concede the requests of Japan to determine its own tariff duties, to provide such proper judicial tribunals as may commend themselves to the western powers for the trial of causes to which foreigners are parties, and to assimilate the terms and duration of its treaties to those of other civilized States. Through our ministers at London and at Monrovia this government has endeavored to aid Liberia in its differences with Great Britain touching the north western boundary of that republic. There is a prospect of adjustment of the dispute by the adoption of the Manahe river as the line. This arrangement is a compromise of the conflicting territorial claims and takes from Liberia no country over which it has maintained effective jurisdiction.

The rich and popular valley of the Congo is being opened to commerce by a society called the International African Association, of which the king of the Belgians is the president and a citizen of the United States the chief executive officer. Large tracts of territory have been ceded to the association by native chiefs, roads have been opened, steamboats placed on the river and the nuclei of States established at 22 stations under one flag which offers freedom to commerce and prohibits the slave trade. The objects of the society are philanthropic. It does not aim at permanent political control, but seeks the neutrality of the valley. The United States cannot be indifferent to this work nor to the interest of their citizens involved in it. I may be advisable for us to co-operate with other commercial powers in promoting the rights of trade, and residence in the Congo valley free from the interference or political control of any one nation.

In view of the frequency of invitations from foreign governments to participate in social and scientific congresses, for the discussion of important matters of general concern, I repeat the suggestion of my last message that provisions be made for the exercise of discretionary power by the executive in appointing delegates to such convocations. Able specialists are ready to serve the national interests in such capacity without personal profit, or other compensation than the defrayment of expenses actually incurred, and this a comparatively small annual appropriation would suffice to meet.

I have alluded in my previous message to the injurious and vexatious restrictions suffered by our trade in the Spanish West Indies. Brazil, whose natural outlet for its great national staple, coffee, is in and through the United States, imposes a heavy export duty upon that product. Our petroleum exports are hampered in Turkey and in other eastern parts, by restrictions as to storage and by onerous taxation. For these mischiefs adequate relief is not afforded by reciprocity like that with Hawaii or that negotiated with Mexico now awaiting the action of the Senate. Is it not advisable to provide some measure of equitable restriction in our relations with governments, which discriminate against our own? If for example the executive were empowered to apply to Spanish vessels and cargoes from Cuba and Porto Rico the same rules of treatment and scale of penalties for technical faults, which are applied to our vessels and cargoes in the Antilles, a result to that course might not be barren of good results.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives a full and interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the country. It shows that the ordinary revenues from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, amounted to $398,287,581 95, whereof there was received from customs $214,706,496 93. From Internal Revenue $144 720,368.9. From sales of public lands $7,955,864.42. From tax on circulation and deposits of National Banks $9,111,008.85 From profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays, $4,460,205 71. From other sources, $17,333,637,6. Total $398,287,581.95. For the same period the ordinary expenditures were for civil expenses, $22,343,285 76. For foreign intercourse, $2 419,275 24. For Indians, $7,364,590 24. For pensions $66,012,573.64. For the military establishment including river and harbor improvements and arsenals $49,811,382.93. For the naval establishment including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards $15,283,437.17. For miscellaneous expenditures including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue $40,098,442.73. For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, $3,-8.7,028 48. For interest on the public debt $53,160,131,25. Total 1265,4 8 137.54. Leaving a surplus revenue of $132,879,444.41, which with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of $1,299 312.-55, making $134 178,756.96, was applied to the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, $44,85 7,700,00. Of fractional currency for the sinking fund, $43,553,96. Of funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent $6,389,250.00. Of loan of July and August 1861, continued at 4 per cent, $20,594 000.0. Of funded loan of $1,907 $1,418,850. Of funded loan of 1881, $719 150. Of loan of February, 1861, 18,000. Of loan of July and August, 1861, $266,600. Of loan of March 1863, $116 850. Of loan of July, 1882, $47,600. Of five-twenties of 1862, $10,300. Of five-twenties of 1864, $7,050. Of five-twenties of 1865, $9,600. Of ten forties of 1864, $133,550. Of consols of 1865, $40,300. Of consols of 1867. 235,700. Of consols of 1868, $.54 650. Of Oregon war debt, $5,-450. Of refunding certificates $109,100. Of old demand compound interest and other notes, $13,300. Total, $134,178 756 96.

If the revenue for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1885, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws the secretary is of the opinion that for that year the receipts will exceed by $60,000,000 the ordinary expenditures, including the amount devoted to the sinking fund. Hitherto the surplus as rapidly as it has accumulated has been devoted to the reduction of the national debt. As a result the only bonds now outstanding which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, are the 3 per cents, amounting to about $305,000,000. The 4½ per cents, amounting to $250,000,000, and the $737,000,000 4 per cents are not payable until 1891 and 1907 respectively. If the surplus shall hereafter be as large as the treasury estimates now indicate the 3 per cent. bonds may all be redeemed at least four years before any of the 4½ per cents can be called in. The latter at the same rate of accumulation of the surplus can be paid at maturity and the moneys requisite for the redemption of the 4 per cents will be in the treasury many years before these obligations become payable. There are cogent reasons however why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable. In a communication to the Congress at its last session I recommended that all excise taxes be abolished, except those relating to distilled spirits, and that substantial reductions be also made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax and tariff receipts of the government have been cut down to the extent of at least $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. While I have no doubt that still further reductions may be wisely made, I do not advise the adoption at this session of any measures for a large diminution of the national revenues. The results of the legislation of the last session of the Congress have not as yet become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical revision or sweeping modifications of the existing law. In the interval which must elapse before the effects of the act of March 3, 1883, can be definitely ascertained, a portion at least of the surplus revenues may be wisely applied to the long neglected duty of rehabilitating our navy and providing coast defenses for the protection of our harbors. This is a matter to which I shall again advert.

The revenue for the present fiscal year, actual and estimated, is as follows:

Source.	For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1883. Actual.	For the remaining three quarters of the year. Estimated.
From customs,	$57,402,975.67	$137,597,024.33
Internal revenue,	29,602,078.60	90,397,921.40
Public lands,	2,932,635.17	5,067,364.83
Tax on National Banks,	1,557,800.88	1,542,199.13
Pacific railway companies,	521,060.51	1,478,940.49
Fees, fines, penalties,	298,696.78	901,303.22
Fees, consular,	893,209.80	2,436,790.20
Sales of property,	112,562.23	167,437.77
Profits on coinage, etc.,	960,229.46	3,149,770.54
For surveying public lands,	173,471.31	827,528.69
District of Columbia,	256,017.99	1,643,982.01
Miscellaneous sources,	1,237,180.63	2,382,810.37
Total receipts,	95,996,917.03	247,083,082.97

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, are:

Object.	For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1883. Actual.	For the remaining three quarters of the year. Estimated.
For civil and miscellaneous expenses,	$15,385,799.42	$51,114,200.58
For Indians,	2,023,390.54	4,126,609.46
For pensions,	16,295,261.98	53,714,738.02
Military establishment, etc.,	13,512,204.33	20,487,795.67
For naval establishment, etc.,	4,199,299.69	12,800,700.31
District of Columbia,	1,138,836.41	2,611,163.59
For interest on the public debt,	14,797,297.96	39,702,702.04
Total ordinary expenditures,	67,942,000.33	190,057,997.67

Total receipts, actual and estimated,	$343,000,000.00
Total expenditures, actual and estimated,	258,000,000.00
	85,000,000.00
Estimated amount due the sinking fund,	45,816,741.07
Leaving a balance of	39,183,258.93

Immediately associated with the financial subject just discussed is the important question what legislation is needed regarding the national currency. The aggregate amount of bonds now on deposit in the treasury to support the national bank circulation is about $350,000,000. Nearly $200,000,000 of this amount consists of 3 per cents., which, as already stated, are payable at the pleasure of the government, and are likely to be called in within less than four years unless in the meantime the surplus revenues shall be diminished. The probable effect of such an extensive retirement of the securities which are the basis of the national bank circulation would be such a contraction of the volume of the currency as to produce grave commercial embarrassments. How can this danger be obviated? The most effectual plan, and one whose adoption at the earliest practicable opportunity I shall heartily approve, has already been indicated.

If the revenues of the next four years shall be kept substantially commensurate with the expenses the volume of circulation will not be likely to suffer any material disturbance. But if on the other hand there shall be great delay in reducing taxation it will become necessary to either substitute some other form of currency in place of the national bank notes, or to make important changes in the laws by which their circulation is now controlled. In my judgment the latter course is far preferable. I commend to your attention the very interesting and thoughtful suggestions upon this subject which appear in the secretary's report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other securities than the obligations of the government itself as a foundation for national bank circulation seem to me insuparable. For averting the threatened contraction two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible. One is the issuance of new bonds having many years to run, bearing a low rate of interest and exchangeable upon specified terms for those now outstanding. The other course, which commends itself to my own judgment as the better, is the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the market value instead of as now the face value of their deposited bonds. I agree with the secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan would afford the necessary relief. The trade dollar was coined for the purpose of traffic in countries where silver passed at its value ascertained by its weight and fineness. It never had a legal tender quality. Large numbers of these coins entered, however, into the volume of our currency. By common consent their circulation in domestic trade has now ceased and they have thus become a disturbing element. They should not be longer permitted to embarrass our currency system. I recommend that provision be made for their reception by the treasury as bullion at a small per centage above the current market price of silver of like fineness. The secretary of the treasury advises a consolidation of certain of the custom districts of the country and suggests that the President be vested with such power in relation thereto as is now given him in respect to collectors of internal revenue by section 3,141 of the Revised Statutes. The statistics upon this subject, which are contained in his report, furnish of themselves a strong argument in defence of his views. At the adjournment of Congress the number of internal revenue collection districts was 126. By executive order, dated June 25, 1883, I directed that certain of these districts be consolidated. The result has been a reduction of one-third their number, which at present is but 83.

From the report of the Secretary of War it will be seen that in only a single instance has there been any disturbance of the quiet condition of our Indian tribes. A raid from Mexico into Arizona was made in March last by a small party of Indians which was pursued by General Crook into the mountain regions from which it had come. It is confidently hoped that serious outbreaks will not again occur, and that the Indian tribes which have for so many years disturbed the West will hereafter remain in peaceable submission.

I again call your attention to the present condition of our extended sea coast, upon which are so many large cities whose wealth and importance to the country would in time of war invite attack from modern armed ships against which our existing defensive works could give no adequate protection. Those works were built before the introduction of modern heavy rifled guns into maritime warfare, and if they are not put in an efficient condition we may easily be subjected to humiliation by a hostile power greatly inferior to ourselves. As germane to this subject I call your attention to the importance of perfecting our submarine torpedo defenses. The board authorized by the last Congress to report upon the method which should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare has visited the principal iron and steel works in this country and in Europe. It is hoped that its report will soon be made, and that Congress will thereupon be disposed to provide suitable facilities and plant for the manufacture of such guns as are now imperatively needed. On several occasions during the past year officers of the army have, at the request of the State authorities visited their militia encampments for inspection of the troops. From the reports of those officers I am induced to believe that the encouragement of the State militia organizations by the national government would be followed by very gratifying results, and would afford it in sudden emergencies the aid of a large body of volunteers educated in the performance of military duties. The secretary of the navy reports that under the authority of acts of August 5th, 1883, and March 3rd, 1883, the work of strengthening our navy by the construction of modern vessels has been auspiciously begun. Three cruisers are in process of construction, the Chicago with 4,500 tons displacement and the Boston and Atlanta each of 2,500 tons. They are to be built of steel with the tensile strength and ductility prescribed by law and in the combination of speed, endurance and armament, are expected to compare favorably with the best unarmored war vessels of other nations. A fourth vessel, the Dolphin, is to be constructed of similar material and is intended to serve as a fleet dispatch boat. The double turreted monitors, Puritan, Amphitrite and Terror have been launched on the Delaware river and a contract has been made for the supply of their machinery. A similar monitor, the Monadnock, has been launched in California. The naval advisory board and the secretary recommend the completion of the monitors, the construction of four gun boats and also three additional steel vessels like the Chicago, Boston and Dolphin. As an important measure of national defence, the secretary urges also the immediate creation of an inter or coast line of water ways across the peninsula of Florida, along the coast from Florida to Hampton. Roads between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware river and through Cape Cod. I feel bound to impress upon the attention of Congress the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the navy. The condition of the public treasury as I have already intimated makes the present an auspicious time for putting this branch of the service in a State of efficiency. It is no part of our policy to create and maintain a navy able to cope with that of the other great powers of the world. We have no wish for foreign conquest, and the peace which we have long enjoyed is in no seeming danger of interruption. But that our naval strength should be made adequate for the defence of our harbors, the protection of our commercial interests and the maintenance of our national honor, is a proposition from which no patriotic citizen can withhold his assent. The report of the Postmaster General contains a gratifying exhibit of the condition and prospects of the interesting branch of the public service committed to his care. It appears that on June 30th, 1883, the whole number of postoffices was 47,863, of which 1,632 were established during the previous fiscal year. The number of offices operating under the system of free delivery was 154. At these latter offices the postage on local matter amounted to $4,195,-230,52, a sum exceeding by $1,021,894 01 the entire cost of the carrier service of the country. The rate of postage on drop letters passing through these offices is now fixed by law at 2 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof. In offices where the carrier system has not been established the rate is only half as large. It will be remembered that in 1863, when free delivery was first established by law, the uniform single rate postage upon local letters was one cent, and so it remained until 1872, when in those cities where carrier service was established it was increased in order to defray the expense of such service. It seems to me that the old rate may now with propriety be restored, and that too even at the risk of diminishing for a time at least the receipts from postage upon local letters. I can see no reason why that particular class of mail matter should be held accountable for the entire cost of not only its own collection and delivery, but the collection and delivery of all other classes. And I am confident, after a full consideration of the subject, that the reduction of rate would be followed by such a growing accession of business as to occasion but slight and temporary loss to the revenues of the postoffice. The Postmaster General devotes much of his report to the consideration in its various aspects of the relations of the government to the telegraph. Such reflection as I have been able to give to this subject since my last annual message has not led me to change the views which I there expressed in dissenting from the recommendation of the then postmaster general, that the government assume the same control over the telegraph which it has always exercised over the mail. Admitting that its authority in the premises is as ample as has ever been claimed for it, it would not in my judgment be a wise use of that authority to purchase or assume the control of existing telegraph lines or to construct any others with a view of entering into general competition with private enterprise. The objections which may be justly urged against either of those projects and indeed against any system which would require an enormous increase in the civil service list, do not, however, apply to some of the plans which have lately provoked public comment and discussion. It has been claimed for example that Congress might wisely authorize the postmaster-general to contract with some private persons or corporation for the transmission of messages, or of a certain class of messages, at specified rates and under government supervision. Various such schemes of the same general nature but widely differing in their special characteristics have been suggested in the public prints, and the arguments by which they have been supported and opposed have doubtless attracted your attention. It is likely that the whole subject will be considered by you at the present session. In the nature of things it involves so many questions of detail that your deliberations would probably be aided slightly, if at all, by any particular suggestions which I might now submit. I avow my belief, however, that the government should be authorized by law to exercise some sort of supervision over inter-state telegraphic communication, and I express the hope that for attaining that end some measure may be devised which will receive your approbation. The Attorney General criticizes in his report the provisions of the existing law fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the Federal courts. These provisions are chiefly contained in the act of February 26, 1853, though some of them were introduced into that act from statutes which had been passed many years previous. It is manifest that such compensation as might, when these laws were enacted, have been just and reasonable would, in many instances, be justly regarded at the present day as inadequate. I concur with the Attorney General in the belief that the statutes should be revised by which these fees are regulated. So too should the laws which regulate the compensation of district attorneys and marshals. They should be paid wholly by salaries instead of in part by fees as is now the case. The change would prove to be a measure of economy and would discourage the institution of needless and oppressive legal proceedings which it is to be feared have in some instances been conducted for the mere sake of personal gain. Much interesting and varied information is contained in the report of the secretary of the Interior. I particularly call your attention to his presentation of certain phases of the Indian question, to his recommendations for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts and for more stringent legislation to prevent frauds under the pension laws, the statutes which prescribe the definitions and punishments of crimes relating to pensions, could doubtless be made more effective by certain amendments and additions which are pointed out in the secretary's report. I have previously referred to the alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country and again submit for the consideration of Congress, whether some federal aid should not be extended to public primary education wherever adequate provision therefor has not already been made. The Utah commission has submitted to the secretary of the Interior its second annual report. As a result of its labors in supervising the recent election in that territory pursuant to the act of March 22, 1882, it appears that persons by that act disqualified to the number of about 12,000 were excluded from the polls. This fact however affords little cause for congratulation and I fear it is far from indicating any real and substantial progress toward the extirpation of polygamy, Although the members of the legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe that they are in sympathy with the practice that this government is seeking to suppress and that its efforts in that regard will be more likely to encounter their opposition than to receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should happily be erroneous, the law under which the commissioners have been acting should be made more effective by the incorporation of some such stringent amendments as they recommend and as were included in bill number 2,238 on the calendar of the Senate at its last session. I am convinced however that polygamy has become so strongly intrenched in the territory of Utah that it is profitless to attack it with any but the stoutest weapons which constitutional legislation can fashion. I favor, therefore, the repeal of the act upon which the existing government depends, the assumption by the national legislature of the entire political control of the territory and the establishment of a commission with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law. The department of agriculture is accomplishing much in the direction of the agricultural development of the country, and the report of the commissioner, giving the results of his investigations and experiments will be found interesting and valuable. At his instance a convention of those interested in the cattle industry of the country was lately held at Chicago. The prevalence of pleuro pneumonia and other contagious diseases of animals was one of the chief topics of discussion. A committee of the convention will invite your cooperation in investigating the causes of these diseases and providing methods for their prevention and cure.

I trust that Congress will not fail at its present session to put Alaska under the protection of the law. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against our neglect to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty whereby that territory was ceded to the United States. For sixteen years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking. They have no law for the collection of debts, the support of education, the conveyance of property, the administration of estates or the enforcement of contracts. None indeed for the punishment of criminals, except such as offend against certain customs, commerce and navigation acts. The resources of Alaska, especially in fur, mines and lumber, are considerable in extent and capable of large development, while its geographical situation is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of civil government in that territory.

Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain corporations controlling in whole or in part the facilities for the inter-State carriage of persons and merchandise over the great railroads of the country have resorted in their dealings with the public to divers measures unjust and oppressive in their character. In some instances the State governments have attacked and suppressed those evils, but in others they have been unable to afford adequate relief because of the jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the Federal constitution. The question of how far the national government may lawfully interfere in the premises, and what, if any, supervision or control it ought to exercise, is one which merits your careful consideration. While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway systems of the country, and their great and beneficent influences upon the development of our material wealth, we should on the other hand remember that no individual and no corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the interest of any other citizen or class of citizens. The right of these railway corporations to a fair and profitable return upon their investments and to reasonable freedom in their regulations must be recognized, but it seems only just that so far as its constitutional authority will permit, Congress should protect the people at large in their inter-State traffic against the acts of injustice which the State governments are powerless to prevent.

In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting, by suitable legislation, the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the West the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resort to irrigation, while successful irrigation would of itself be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity in constancy of the supply of water. During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property have been occasioned by profuse floods, followed by periods of unusually low water in many of the great rivers of the country. These irregularities were in a great measure caused by the removal from about the sources of the streams in question of the timber by which the water supply had been nourished and protected. The preservation of such portions of the forests on the national domain as essentially contributes to the equable flow of important water courses is of the highest consequence.

The industrial exhibitions which have been held in the United States during the present year attracted attention in many foreign countries, where the announcement of those enterprises had been made public through the foreign agencies of this government. The industrial exposition at Boston and the Southern exposition at Louisville were largely attended by the exhibitors of foreign countries, notwithstanding the absence of any professedly national character in those undertakings. The centennial exposition to be held next year at New Orleans in commemoration of the centenary of the first shipment of cotton from a port of the United States, bids fair to meet with like gratifying success. Under the act of Congress of the 10th of February, 1883, declaring that exposition to be national and international in its character, all foreign governments with which the United States maintain relations have been invited to participate. The promoters of this important undertaking have already received assurances of the lively interest which it has excited abroad. The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia is herewith transmitted. I ask for it your attention, especially for those portions which relate to the assessment of arrears of taxes and an increase of the water supply. The commissioners who were appointed under the act of January 16, 1883, entitled "an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," entered promptly upon the discharge of their duties. A series of rules, framed in accordance with the spirit of the statute, was approved and promulgated by the President. In some particulars, wherein they seemed defective, those rules were subsequently amended. It will be perceived that they discountenance any political or religious tests for admission to those offices of the public service to which the statute relates. The act is limited in its original application to the classified clerkships in the several executive departments at Washington, (numbering about 5,600), and to similar positions in the customs districts and postoffices where as many as fifty persons are employed. A classification of these positions, analogous to that existing in the Washington offices, was duly made before the law into effect. Eleven customs districts and twenty-three postoffices were thus brought under the immediate operation of the statute.

The annual report of the civil service commission, which will soon be submitted to Congress, will doubtless afford the means of a more definite judgment than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system. I am persuaded that its effects have thus far proved beneficial. Its practical methods appear to be adequate for the ends proposed, and there has been no serious difficulty in carrying them into effect. Since the 16th of July last no person, so far as I am aware, has been appointed to the public service in the classified portions thereof at any of the departments or at any of the postoffices and custom districts above named, except those certified by the commission to be the most competent on the basis of the examinations held in conformity to the rules. At the time when the present executive entered upon his office his death, removal, resignation or inability to discharge his duties would have left the government without a constitutional head. It is possible, of course, that a similar contingency may again arise unless the wisdom of Congress shall provide against its recurrence. The Senate at its last session, after full consideration, passed an act relating to this subject which will now I trust commend itself to the approval of both Houses of Congress. The clause of the constitution upon which must depend any law regulating the Presidential succession presents also for solution other questions of paramount importance. These questions relate to the proper interpretation of the phrase, "Inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office," our organic law providing that when the President shall suffer from such inability the Presidential office shall devolve upon the Vice-President, who must himself under like circumstances give place to such officer as Congress may by law appoint to act as President. I need not here set forth the numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the constitution. They were fully stated in my first communication to Congress and have since been the subject of frequent deliberation in that body. It is greatly to be hoped that these momentous questions will find speedy solution lest emergencies may arise when longer delay will be impossible, and any determination, albeit the wisest, may furnish cause for anxiety and alarm. For the reasons fully stated in my last annual message I expect to make a recommendation that Congress prepare an amendment to that provision of the constitution which prescribes the formalities for the enactment of the laws, whereby in respect to bills for the appropriation of public moneys the executive may be enabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto as to such others as do not commend themselves to his judgment.

The fourteenth amendment of the constitution confers the right of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. It was the special purpose of this amendment to insure to the members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions, intended to secure the enforcement of those rights, have been recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Any legislation whereby Congress may lawfully supplement the guarantees which the constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship, will receive my unhesitating approval.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACTS AND FIGURES.
McMILLAN BROS—Coal.
G. H. HAIGH—Christmas.
THOMAS GUINES—Notice.
G. W. LAWRENCE—Wine.
MARGARET HORNE—A Card.
H. C. FISHER—Commissioners' Notice.
FRANK W. THORNTON—The Holidays.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR—Christmas Goods.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Christmas Goods, &c.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Holiday Presents.
McLEAN & ROBINSON—Attorneys at Law.
JAMES R. McNEILL—Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

ABOUT TOWN.

The staple is still coming in steadily; on Monday it sold for 9¼, but has dropped back to the ruling price 9¢.

COMPLIMENTARY DANCE.—The young gentlemen of Fayetteville gave a complimentary dance to Miss Alice Leak, of Wadesboro, who is here visiting Miss Kate Williams, at Fayetteville Hall last Monday evening. The dance was well attended, and was kept up till a reasonably early hour Tuesday morning.

REPAIRS.—Mr. J. C Haigh is making his wooden building on Hay street more substantial by putting on a new shingle roof. And we are glad to see that Eccles's Bridge is being repaired. All bridges, and especially those that are in constant use should be kept perfectly safe.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Cumberland Superior Court has been in session here since Monday, Nov. 26th, and the State docket has not been finished yet. It is the largest one we have had for more than 20 years, and most of the cases are of no great importance. They will probably reach the Civil docket by Friday.

PARTRIDGES.—We learn that most of our sportsmen who went hunting on Thanksgiving Day, and there were many of them, had unusually good luck. They say there are more birds in the woods and fields this year than they had known of in several years. We are glad to hear this is true, for partridge shooting is indeed one of the manly sports, and there are a great many lovers of it in this country.

W. OVERBY & SON.—In mentioning the industries of this place we have often omitted the firm of W. Overby & Son, and we were much surprised to find, as we have done recently, that it is solely and entirely a home industry. They sell no Northern-made goods, all their stock being of their own manufacture. The senior partner is a veteran in harness-making.

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Thanksgiving Day services were held in only two of our churches, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal. As we stated in last issue, the collections in the churches on that day would be in aid of the Orphan Asylum, and we think our citizens who attended services on that day were liberal, the sum raised in both churches being $64 88. It gives us pleasure to hear such high praise of both sermons on that day—Dr. Wetmore at the Episcopal church, and Rev. Fred. W. Eason at the Presbyterian.

GRADED SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The entertainment that was to have come off on Tuesday night last, has been postponed till to-morrow, (Friday evening.) It will be given in Williams Hall, and will be something entirely new to most of our people. The Broom Drill is to be one of the attractive features. We hope this entertainment will be well patronized; it will be well worth going to, and the proceeds are to be used for the purchase of new school appliances, of which they are very much in need.

FIRE IN LOWER FAYETTEVILLE.—On Monday night last about seven o'clock fire was discovered in the lumber kiln-dry at Mr. W. D. Smith's Saw Mills. The building was soon in an uncontrollable blaze, and with it was consumed a large pile of lumber. Considering that the fire was so far out of the way the citizens gathered quickly, and it was by their hard work that a tenement house was saved near the burning building. The Hook and Ladder company were at the scene promptly but could do no good, the fire being too hot. The colored engine reached the fire rather too late to do much good. This is another instance calling to mind the fact that we need a better organized fire department. We understand there was no insurance on this building, and as there was a considerable pile of lumber in it, the loss must have been quite heavy.

OUR SIDE WALKS.—On Monday afternoon last we saw our very efficient Town Marshal making a round of the town, distributing copies of an act for the relief of creditors of the former town of Fayetteville, and for other purposes, passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, and calling special attention to Sec. 28 of said act. He says he has been instructed by the Board of Commissioners to see that this section is carried out, and he has notified the merchants that they must not block the side walks with a great display of goods. We consider this a good move, and believe the merchants will not object to it, provided *all* are forced to keep the side walks clear. And now the next thing we want to see is the removal of the wooden awnings, the fronts of the stores nicely painted and attractive drawcertain awnings used in place of the wooden. We copy below Section 28, referred to above:

Sec. 28. It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct or injure any street, lane, alley or square, side-walk, ditch, sewer, reservoir, bridge, lamp, lamp-post, or public property of any kind, or to injure or wilfully permit to be injured any shade tree on any street, lane, alley or square in said district. Any person who shall make, cause or willfully permit any such obstruction or injury, and shall neglect or refuse to remove such obstruction, or repair such damage, when requested so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the marshal shall, under the direction of the Commissioners, remove such obstruction and repair such damage at the cost of the party whose duty it was to have it done: *Provided*, that in cases where buildings were in, or partially obstructed streets, lanes, alleys or squares at the time of the establishment of the same, the Commissioners may permit such building to remain until in their opinion the public convenience or needs may require its removal, and no such continuance of an obstruction shall be held to entitle any person to any right in the place occupied by the obstruction; and in all such cases, when the obstruction is destroyed or fremoved, it shall be unlawful for any person to rebuild it. But this proviso shall not be held to allow or permit any obstruction that has been knowlingly placed in, or partially in, any street, lane, alley or square, since the laying out or establishment thereof.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT WILLIAMS HALL.—Our readers will bear in mind the rich treat promised them in the entertaiment to be given by the Graded School to-morrow night. The proceeds will be applied for the benefi of the school. Let all attend—old and young.

ECCLES'S BRIDGE.—We would suggest to the city fathers that a light should be placed at night at Eccles's bridge, during the progress of repairs—as a buggy was nearly driven over the obstructions, the other night, the driver having no means in the darkness of knowing that the bridge was not in its usual condition.

ANOTHER FOX STORY.—Sometime ago we mentioned what we considered a strange thing, viz: a fox attacking a dog; but we have since heard of a more wonderful thing still. On Tuesday morning last Mr. Thos. Gill came into town carrying a very large fox skin, and told this story, which he vouches for as being a positive fact: The night before, a colored woman, living on the Railroad about one mile from town, heard the screams of her little child and immediately ran to see what was the matter, when to her utter astonishment she found that a very large fox had hold of the child, and was trying to carry it off; and it was with some difficulty that she succeeded in rescuing the child and in killing the fox. The mother declares that if she had not been at home the fox would have killed the child and carried it off.

Since writing the above, we learn that a fox attacked a dog in the yard of Mr. I. B. Hawley a few nights since. We wonder what is the matter with the foxes. Did anybody ever hear the like?

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The Commissioners for the Tax District of Fayetteville held their monthly session on the 3d inst. The Marshal reported a number of nuisances on account of fire within the limits of the fire district, and he was directed to give notice to the several parties to abate the same.

The Board took action and appointed a committee to devise and recommend at their earliest convenience a plan to organize a fire department, under the act of the General Assembly, and also to examine and report on the condition of the water suppy, and the liability of the Water Works Company to comply with their charter in that respect.

A petition numerously signed by the citizens of the town asking that the obstructions placed on the side walk by merchants displaying their goods and otherwise, be abated, was laid before the Board; and the marshal was directed to give notice to all who thus violate the law in the matter, and have it abated.

Several other matters were discussed by the Board of importance, and among others it was determined to carry out the act of the General Assembly relating to the district, in regard to the fire department.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County met on the 3d inst. Present—Thos. G. Hall, chairman, A. A. McCaskill, W. C. McDuffie, N. R. Blue and W. J. Kelly.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Thos. G. Hall was elected chairman for the next twelve months.

Ordered that the Supervisors of Cedar Creek Township repair the bridge on South River at Autry's store.

Ordered that the Supervisors of 71st Township be requested to look after the bridge on Chicken Road over Bone's Creek, and if thought best by them, make a crossing.

A. C. Holmes was relieved on tax on land listed by H. Moore.

N. G. Wade was requested to furnish Wm. Easom with two dollars per month.

H. Merritt was allowed 9 yards checks and pair shoes.

John G. Edwards was relieved from tax on land listed by Maxwell.

Green Davis, W. R. Johnson, Frank Bedsole and Isaac Branch were relieved from poll tax.

Haywood A. Melvin was relieved from work on public road.

E. D. Bird was allowed to list his land and pay single tax on same.

J. M. Hodges and J. M. Hodges, Guardian, was allowed to list land and pay single tax on same.

John B. Downing resigned as County Surveyor.

A. M. Campbell and D. G. McRae were appointed Auctioneers.

H. M. Depo was allowed license to retail liquors at his present place of business.

Duncan Phillips was allowed one dollar per month.

Mary Johnson was allowed medicine for her daughter.

John P. Harden was allowed $4 per month instead of $2.

The following bills were allowed: A. J. Davis, bridge, $35; H. McNeill, bridge, $5; Arthur Horne, bridge, $5 89; R. J. Baker, road notices, $4.20; A. F. Hobbs, supplies for pauper, $2; H. B. Butler, do. $9; J. W. Emmitt, do. $15; D. H. West, do. $3; Neill Buie, do. $1 50; A. Wicker, do. $4 50; Jones & Wilson, do. $9; Hinsdale & Broadfoot, medicine, $15 43; S. R. Parker, poor house Sup't, $35; Amanda Parker, poor house sewing, $3 30; Hinsdale & Broadfoot, Court House, $3 65; J. M. Byrd, jail account, $104 40; J. M. Byrd, do. $135 50; J. M. Freeman, c. p. to In. Asylum, $28 15; H. D. Cameron, do. $36 50; H. C. Fisher, Clerk and Register, $117 55; Thos. G. Hall, Commissioner, $89 70; N. R. Blue, do. $74 75; W. J. Kelly, do. $81 80; W. C. McDuffie, do. $36; W. C. McDuffie, County Physician, $240.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Autery & Toaler; Hattee Armstrong.
B—Miss F E Bradshaw; Miss Sarah Baldwin; Geo Burnett; Fred Bruce; Nancy Bryant.
C—J E J Cann; Duncan Council; D K Campbell; Lewis Culbreth; W Carstarplean.
E—Wash Everett; J H Ellis.
G—T A Gadder; Mary P Gibson; Geo Gilmore.
H—Alfred Hatwood; W W Hobbs; Pink Howard; Henry Hollingsworth; Miss Emma Heeste; W H Hale.
J—J A Jernigan.
P—M C Parker.
S—Mrs Mary E Smith; Miss Lillie Smith; Thos Smith; Ezekiel Smith; Jas M Strickland; Hattie Shaw; Ransom Simmons; W L Shrarin.
T—Jas Tucker.
W—Miss Mary Wright; Ashley Williams; Mardo Williams.
Mc—A E McLean; Lucy Ann McRae.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

DIED.

WATSON—At her home in Chatham county, on the morning of the 1st of December, 1883, Mrs. SARAH McK., wife of Dr. W. D. Watson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND STOREkeepers. I guarantee Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel worms from the human body, where they exist, if used according to the directions. You are authorized to sell it on the above conditions. David E. Foutz, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

All Who Wish to Purchase Chances

In the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, may send for tickets in any of the ways stated in the scheme published elsewhere in this paper, with full confidence that they will get them prompt.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@16	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	18@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	8½@9	LARD —	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.50
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	50@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	31@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	85@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 4—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened and closed dull at 33½ cents per gallon, with nothing doing

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.15 for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained, with sales of 500 bbls. Good Strained at quotations

TAR—The market was firm at $1.70 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Holiday Festivities.

FRANK THORNTON

has just received and opened an elegant, carefully selected assortment of all the Novelties now on exhibition in the Northern markets, adapted to Christmas and Holiday Presents.

Musical Caskets, Mother Goose Games, Silver Comb Sets, Pickle Dishes, Silver Napkin Rings, Salt Dishes, Sets Forks, Knives and Spoons, Dolls Heads, China Dolls, Animals, Dressed Dolls, Wax Dolls, Tea-Sets, Japanese Boxes, Work Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Trays, Japanese Ash Receivers, Alpha Blocks, A B C Blocks, Cock Robins, Wash Sets, Miniature Bureaus, Chairs, Wagons, Rubber Rattles, Rubber Child in Basket, Dolly Vardens, Red Riding Hoods, Pucks, Boys' Soldiers, Santa Claus, Rubber Balls, Raised Stars, Grotesque, Ten Pins, Our Boys' Blocks, Toy Rubbers, Picture Frames, Elegant Fancy Stationery Boxes, Paper, Envelopes, Writing Desks, Christmas Cards, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Photo. Albums, Easels, Cigar Cases.

We show Presents for the Old, the Middle-Aged and the Young; for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children.

The Goods are now on exhibition in my extension Ware-Rooms directly back of No. 5 North Hay Street. Enter at my door No. 5 (Dry Goods Department) and proceed its entire length, thence entering my extensive Ware-Rooms.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Dec 6, 1883

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Truth Stronger Than Slander. The Record of The Past Year.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending November 1883, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 19, 1882,

Sallie F. Kingsley, 1723 Master st., Philadelphia, Pa	10,000
Thos. F. Bell, 826 E. 5 st., South Boston, Mass	10,000
Harper S. Fries, 137 W. Court st., Cincinnati, Ohio	10,000
John T. Garvin, 26 Willard Place, South End, Boston, Mass	10,000
F. Bollhagen, 711 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.	5,000
L. Shelton, collected through Kentucky National Bank	5,000
Mrs. Harriet Woodman, Vesper, Onondaga Co., N. Y	4,000
Paid Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal	4,000
Underwood Fisher, collected through 1st National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich..	4,000
Geo. C. & D, Ayres, Danville, Va	2,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 9, 1883.

Alvin Kensler, Odessa, Mo	75,000
Augustine Lopez, 96 Baronne st., New Orleans, La	5,000
F. Tagliapietra, 123 Conti st., New Orleans, La	5,000
H. E. Stevens, Titusville, Pa., collected through Penn. Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,200
N. B. Apple, Omaha, Neb	1,200
J. B. Ketchum, 632 Broadway, New York	1,200
Paid Union and Planters Bank, Memphis Tenn	1,200

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 13, 1883.

Chas. Rigney, Jr., Maysville, Ala., collected through W R Rison & Co., Huntsville, Ala	15,000
Crittenden T. Collings, Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky	15,000
Paid National Metropolisan Bank, Washington, D. C	5,000
George Kohler, Zaleski, Ohio, collected through First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,000
Samuel Cook, 1508 Tenth st., N. W., Washington, D. C	2,000
Geo. E. Harris, Surgeon-General's office, Washington, D. C	2,000
L. R. Davis, 23½ Washington st., New Orleans, La	2,000
P. Luscy, 520 Burgundy st., New Orleans	2,000
Henry Mendel, collected through Seasongood, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio..	2,400
G. Zeiss, Philadelphia, Pa	1,200
Paid Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Mo	1,200

DRAWING OF MARCH 13, 1883.

J. Allen Schaeffer, Allentown, Pa	15,000
J. J. Dever, Handsome Depot, Southampton Co., Va	15,000
F. E. Callender, St. Paul, Minn., collected through National Bank of St Paul	15,000
John Shipley, Morristown, Tenn	5,000
Israel Brown, Ocala, Fla	5,000
O. Allan Peirce, 188 Canal st., New Orleans, La	2,000
Paid International Bank, Chicago, Ills...	2,000
B. A. Hathaway, Chicago, Ills	2,000
Jacob F. Dickson, Newburyport, Mass...	2,000
George Whitman, Kennerville, La	1,200
Prof. John C. Spills, 12 Hopkins st., Cincinnati, Ohio	1,200
George H. Persons, Mount Lookout, Ohio	1,200
W. B. Cord, Amelia, Ohio	1,200
John Francisco, Washington, D. C	1,200
W. H. St. Clair, Washington, D. C	1,200

DRAWING OF APRIL 13, 1883.

Michael Connolly, Troy, N. Y	25,000
Henry M. Kiessling, 189 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ills	15,000
Anatole Tricot, Vermillionville, La	15,000
James R. Day, Malta Bend, Saline Co, Mo	2,400
Edwin T. Eisenberg, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa	2,000
H. H. Harper, St. George's, Colleton Co., S. C	2,000
Wm. H. Hampton, Tracy City, Franklin Tenn	2,000
R. F. Kruger, 241 Fourth st., Milwaukee, Wis	2,000

DRAWING OF MAY 8, 1883.

Don Antonio Martinez Perez, Havana, Cuba, collected through Messrs Moses Taylor & Co., New York City	30,000
Paid Messrs C B Richard & Co, 61 Broadway, New York	2,400
James J McMillan, Caldwell, Texas	2,000
Sam Jones, Los Angeles, Cal	2,000
P Schumacker, Allentown, Pa	2,000
J F Albert, 614 Locust st, St Louis, Mo..	1,200
Henry Ehrhardt, S W cor 10th & Market sts., St Louis, Mo	1,200

DRAWING OF JUNE 12, 1883.

James Demoruelle, Treme st, New Orleans, La	75,000
Gustave Rosenthal, Fayetteville st, Raleigh, N C	15,000
Paid L F Servary, bookkeeper State National Bank, New Orleans, for account Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.	10,000
Frank Brown, Eastport N Y	10,000
W B Hutchinson, 12 Old slip, New York	10,000
H N Pleasance, Cleveland, Ohio	5,000
James J Walsh, 189 Varick st, New York	5,000
F M Ward, Pasadena, Cal, collected through Wells, Fargo & Co, San Francisco, Cal	2,000
G T Kimberlin, Texas, Washington Co, Ky, collected through First National Bank, Springfield, Ky	1,000

DRAWING OF JULY 10, 1883.

Lieut Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry, Fort Lincoln, Dakota	30,000
Gus Botto, Opera saloon, Cairo, Ill, and A B Gibson, conductor Cairo Division Wabash, St Louis & Pacific R R, Carmi, Ills	15,000
A T DeBaun, Cairo, Ills	15,000
Chas D Thompson, 32 E 14th st, N Y	10,000
Theodore Voigt, 25 Avery st, Boston, Mass	5,000
J T Moore, Burgin, Mercer Co, Ky	5,000
H Evert, 423 N Clark st, Chicago, Ills	1,200
E P Lobach, 416 N 7th st, Phila, Pa	1,200
M Ditrichstein, 3 Chambers st, New York City, collected through Germania Bank, New York	1,200

DRAWING OF AUGUST 14, 1883.

W T Muse, Rocky Mount, N C	15,000
Rev Moses Zerovich, 544½, S Canal st, Chicago, Ills	15,000
Jack Graves, Stockell Engine No 4, Nashville, Tenn	10,000
Gustave Bauman, Preble Machine Works, 38 & 40 W Monroe st, Chicago, Ills..	5,000
Messrs Sam Selig and J M Littlehale, Selma, Ala	5,000
Wm E Oates, C Willis, A A Prescott and Rob't Payne, collected through Vicksburg Bank of Mississippi	2,400
I V Vondersmith, 2029 Locust st, Philadelphia Pa	1,200

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

Mrs Martha Livingston, Morgan City, La	15,000
J W Rabe, cor Marigny & Claiborne sts, New Orleans, La	15,000
Chas L Mayer, care Hirsh, Mayer & Co, 160 Market st, Chicago, Ills	2,400
W C Merrill, Albert Lea, Minn	2,000
A Miller, 721 Tremont st, Boston, Mass..	2,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 9, 1883.

L A Hayer, for Mrs M P Haver, New York City	15,000
Thos Matterface, New York City	15,000
H C Richardson, collected through J R Dick & Co, Meadville, Pa	5,000
Mrs L Woolery, Philadelphia, Pa	5,000
M C Mitchell, 3108 M st, N W, Washington, D C	5,000
E M Flack, Hopkinsville, Ky	2,000
Wm Lowery, 124 W. Madison st, Chicago, Ills	2,000
J J Meding, Washington D C	2,000
J G Turner, cor Common & Baronne sts New Orleans, La	1,200
Wm H Ford, 296 Dryades st, New Orla	1,200

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 13, 1883.

M A Sacerdote, 50 St Louis st, New Orleans, La	15,000
N B Phelps, 145 Berlin st (6th Dist) New Orleans, La	15,000
Paid Bank of Madison, Jackson, Tenn	5,000
Paid Jules Cassard, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La	4,000
Robert Alexander, through Lockwood & Co, San Antonio, Texas	1,200

For full particulars of the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the 13th inst. see scheme in another column of this paper to-day.

Dec 6, 1883 1t

Christmas! Christmas!!

AT THE

Fayetteville Bookstore.

COME and see the beautiful array of Goods suitable for presents. Among which are a full line of those elegant Floral Series—illuminated and fringed.

Dore's Bible Gallery.

Dore's Purgatory and Paradise—elegant books

Complete Sets of Scott's, Dicken's, Bulwer's and Irving's Works.

A full line of Poetical Works—different in style and price.

Books for Boys and Girls, and an endless lot of Toy and other Books for the little ones.

Frames, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel—beautiful to look at, in Plush, Velvet, &c.

Handkerchief Satchels, Odor Cases, Toilet Sets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, of all styles.

Backgammon, Chess, Dominos, Parchesi and many new games; in fact games of all kinds for old and young.

Paints in Oil and Water Colors, Panels, Plaques, &c., for painting. And not least among our extensive stock, a large and handsome lot of Christmas and New Year's Cards.

I respectfully invite one and all to come and take a look, as it is impossible to give even a feint idea of my stock. It is no trouble to show Goods, and if there be anything wanted and not in stock, I will gladly order it in time for Christmas.

G. H. HAIGH.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

CALL AND SEE

THE

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

J. A. PEMBERTON, JR'S.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

The Holidays.

FRANK W. THORNTON

ON and after this date until the close of the Holidays will keep his several Stores open until

10 o'clock at night.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Dec 6, 1883 1t

WE keep many good things that we don't always advertise. Come and see for yourselves.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Sign Board

FOR the benefit of farmers and others.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S
Is the place to get bargains.

WE SELL AN ARTICLE OUT.

WE don't keep it on hand always. But if you call for any good article in our line that we have not just received or have just ordered, we will right away order it.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

WINE.

OLD SCUPPERNONG WINE of superior quality for sale in any quantity not less than one gallon. Orders left at the store of D. H. Ray & Co. or sent by mail will receive prompt attention. G. W. LAWRENCE.

Fayetteville, Dec 6, 1883. 44-3t

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the Civil Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Dec 6, 1883. 16-1y

COAL! COAL!!

10 Tons Anthracite Coal,

For Stoves, Grates, &c., for sale by

McMILLAN BROS.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

Commissioners' Notice.

THE Board will receive and consider at their regular meeting on the first Monday in January, 1884, bids for the rent of the Poor House Farm, the rent to be paid in money; also, applications for Superintendent to care for the inmates of the Poor House will be received—County to furnish supplies. H. C. FISHER, Clerk.

Dec 6, 1883 44-3t

NOTICE.

I, THOMAS GUINES, hereby forbid any body to use Catharine Guines' name as Thomas Guines' wife; as she has left my bed and board.

THOMAS GUINES.

Dec 1, 1883 1t

A CARD.

I TAKE this method of thanking the white and colored citizens of Fayetteville for their assistance in saving my house from burning, the night of Dec. 3d. MARGARET HORNE.

Dec 6, 1883 1t

JAMES R. McNEILL,
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec 6, 1883. 44tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTS, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

Bargains! Bargains!!

In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We will have a new supply of BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., soon.

Also, a **5** and **10** cent counter of useful articles. Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.

Fayetteville, Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

J. M. BEASLEY

—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;

PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

1843. 1883.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.

Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.

Fulton Market Beef.

Canned Goods in endless variety.

Crackers—a fine assortment.

Candies—Plain and Fancy.

Pickles—Domestic and Imported.

New Hulled Buckwheat.

Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.

Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.

Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.

Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.

Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a mortgage dated May 5th, 1880, made by N. T. Gibson and wife Harriet to Arch'd A. Malloy and wife Margaret Jane, and registered in Book R, No. 3, page 511, of the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on the 7th of January A. D. 1884, two tracts of Land lying in Cumberland County, one contain

Feeding Cows for Milk.

To the milk producer the quantity of milk each cow produces is an important item, and how he shall obtain that result is the question for him to solve. Can quantity be obtained, or increased, except at the expense of quality? Every experienced dairyman will answer this in the affirmative. A cow may be considered a machine for producing milk. She must be properly fed and cared for, or the result is unsatisfactory; it is as vain to expect that a cow will give milk without sufficient and proper food, as to expect the steam engine to afford power without sufficient fuel and water. If we feed the steam boiler with water in excess, or in insufficient quantity, and only fuel enough to merely keep the boiler warm, it is vain to look for power; and so it is to give to a cow only just food enough to keep her alive without starving. If milk is desired in quantity, the cow must be fed a surplus beyond the other needs of the system, or all the rest is loss. I think it is calculated that about two-thirds of all a cow eats is needed to maintain her existence; all the profit comes in from the other one-third; and too often this is withheld entirely.

The best milk-producing food should be provided and fed in abundance at all seasons while the cows are giving milk; roots, grain, and the best of hay and fodder during winter and good pasture with partial soiling during summer. This will necessitate the growing of green crops like a mixture of peas and oats, rye, Hungarian grass, corn and clover for summer and a dry time. Corn meal is good for quality, but bran or middlings should make the larger half or two-thirds of the grain ration. I would leave cotton seed meal out, or not feed over half a pint mixed with the other grain, at a feeding. Corn and oats ground together make an excellent grain ration. In feeding green corn fodder, I would cut the stalks finely and mix with it the meal and grain, and allow them to soften somewhat before feeding. Hard glazed cornstalks, fed whole, are apt to make the teeth sore, fed freely.—*Country Gentleman.*

THEORY OF CROP ROTATION.—It is now generally admitted that rotation of crops is rendered necessary not as formerly supposed because the soil becomes exhausted of some necessary element, or because unwholesome for that particular plant, owing to poisonous excreta left by the roots, but because insects and diseases accompany the plant which are special to it, the eggs or spores of which are left in the soil to attack the same crop in the next following year with hundredfold increase of numbers and power. Professor Bessy, of the Iowa Agricultural College, shows how this is the case with smut, which grows up through all the interior of a wheat plant and finally develops its spores within the bran casing of the grain, filling it not with flour, but with innumerable black, stinking seeds of the parasite which, when set free, float out and stick fast to sound grains of wheat and also to particles of the soil, where they lie ready to enter into the circulation of the next year's growth of wheat plants, unless killed by steeping the polluted seed in blue vitriol solution and drying off with lime. As to the polluted soil, it is purified from the contamination only by using it for some other crop on which the smut plant cannot take hold.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

THE DAIRY BELT.—This is an old time phrase. It came into use when the impression was current that there was but a narrow limit to the territory in which dairying could be successfully carried on. It has no significance now, and is fast becoming obsolete. It is now known that not only good milk, but good butter and cheese can be successfully produced anywhere that cows can be kept in a fairly healthful condition, and supplied with nutritious and succulent food. It is not necessary that the food should grow in any particular climate, or on any particular soil, though vegetation is to some extent modified by both climate and soil. Milk and its products may vary in different localities, and yet be equally good. There is no place in the United States so hot or so cold, so wet or so dry, that cows will not prosper by a little protection from heat and drought in one extreme, and from cold and storms in the other; and wherever cattle can flourish, milk and its products are easily attainable of good quality and at reasonable cost. It has been taken for granted that dairying could not go South beyond certain lines, but wherever such lines have been fixed, they have been quickly exceeded. Year by year the dairy crept further South, till Mississippi even is becoming a dairying State.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

H. W. Graddy, a prominent farmer of Georgia, recently, by letter, made inquiry of the most successful farmers in each county in the State, as to their business methods and of the one thousand farmers who answered his letters, all raised their own meat and bread and their own provender and grain for stock. Not a cent of their cotton money went to buy supplies; on the contrary, many of them had corn, wheat and bacon to sell, year in and year out. Hence he concludes that successful farming in the South depends on each farmer raising his own supplies.

WHAT GOVERNORS COST.—The two highest salaried Governors of the States are those of New York and Pennsylvania, who receive $10,000 a year each. The next highest are those of California, Nevada and Illinois, who get $6,000 each. The Governors of Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin are paid $5,000 each. Most of the other Governors are paid from $1,500 to $4,000, which latter figure is the pay allowed by the great State of Ohio. Most of the Southern States pay $3,000 and $4,000. The lowest salaries paid are to the Governors of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Michigan, who receive but $1,000 each. No wonder Governor Begole, of Michigan, begs from the railway companies one of those little red pocket-books for himself and "Mrs. Begole."

General Frank Sigel, who was a representative German general in the United States army during the war, is now editing a German newspaper in Hoboken, New York. He was originally a newspaper man in Germany, and his liberal ideas necessitated his departure from that country.

IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD WHY I RECEIVE THE LARGEST SHARE OF PATRONAGE ON

GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Clothing

OF ANY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

IT IS SIMPLY BECAUSE I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN OFFERING TO MY MANY PATRONS SUCH

Styles & Prices

AS WILL SAVE THEM THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

☞ EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS GUARANTEED IN FIT AND QUALITY.

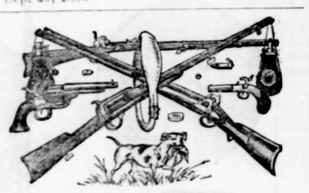
MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 20, 1883 33tf



TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1y

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.

R. S. HUSKE.

Nov 1, 1883. 39-3m

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Nov 21, 1883 42tf

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 29, 1883 43tf

L. S. L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution:

163d Grand Monthly

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

At New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1883.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
1000	"	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100	" "	100	10,000
100	" "	75	7,500

2,279 Prizes, amounting to..... $522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

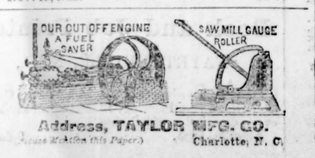
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Nov. 15, 1883. 41-5t



Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Name of this Paper) Charlotte, N. C.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,

SHOES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,

HARDWARE,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS,

TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

FOR SALE BY

PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.

AT COOL SPRING MILL,

1,000 Common Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.

Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50.** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

Aug 23, 1883 29tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.

Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MART J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.

Aug 18, 1883 36tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville," &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
W. A. GUTHRIE, } Com.
N. W. RAY,

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 36tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed post-paid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;

or

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order, with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.

JAS D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades; Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

E. J. HALE & SON,

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

Machinists and Blacksmiths,

At McLauchlin's Old Stand,

Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24 6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

June 28, 1883. 21tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that this Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully, J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills, &c. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 36tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, PALACE

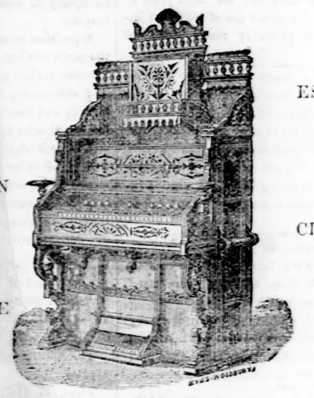
SCHOMACKER, ESTEY,

HALLET & CUMSTON BURDETT

UPRIGHT CLOUGH &

AND SQUARE WARREN

PIANOS. ORGANS



The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.

Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to 50 cents. Music a specialty.

☞ Send for catalogue and prices.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 37tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 14y

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

J. F. OWEN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Iron of all kinds,

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 84y

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.

J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the less branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College there will be room next Session for about two new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1878.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 8 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45
Spout Spring at	5.15
Swann's Station at	6.05
Jonesboro at	6.40
Sanford at	7.10
Egypt at	7.40
Arrive at Gulf	7.55
Return trains will leave—	6.00 a. m.
Gulf at	6.35
Egypt at	7.20
Sanford at	7.45
Jonesboro at	8.15
Swann's Station at	9.10
Spout Spring at	9.40
Little River at	10.20
Arrive at Fayetteville	11.00

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

Feb'y 8, 1883.